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REAGAN STATEMENT AFTER MEETING MBFR DELEGATE HIT

LD222159 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 22 Sep (TASS) -- President Reagan has passed on his instructions to M. Glitman, recently appointed head of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As the White House announced, they discussed "prospects for achieveing progress" at the negotiations, in connection with the beginning of the next round of talks within a few days' time.

The U.S. President's statement, published after the meeting, claims that the efforts of Washington and its NATO allies are directed at "giving a new impulse to the negotiation and at achieving a fair agreement susceptible to verification." As "proof," Reagan refers to the "proposals" put forward by the United States and other NATO countries on 19 April, which are characterized in the announcement as "important" and aimed at finding "the solution to the basic problems standing in the way of an agreement."

He terms the socialist countries' reaction to the West's "initiative" "disappointing."

However, the President's "disappointment" is permeated with a profound Pharisaism. The totally unjustified siting of the newest U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the forced growth of conventional armaments by NATO countries, and Washington's heightening of tension on the continent have poisoned the atmosphere at the Vienna meeting. In the West's notorious "proposals", key issues relating to the fulfillment of the Vienna negotiations" mandate in their full scope are dealt with, as before, by total silence. For example, there is no mention about armaments reductions, although it is obvious that it is impossible to reach a true cutback in the level of military confrontation in central Europe without a solution to this problem. At the same time the West is forwarding control measures that are deliberately unacceptable to the socialist countries, and are trying to impose obligations on them of unequal worth relating to the volume and order of reduction and limitation of forces.

Such an approach can in no way be considered a satisfactory reply to the set of constructive proposals forwarded by the socialist countries. Despite the President's statements, the West's "proposals" cannot serve as a basis for the conclusions of an agreement that meets the interests of all sides at the negotiations.

ROWNY STATEMENT REFLECTS U.S. OBSTRUCTIONISM

LD212044 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

General Edward Rowny, chief U.S. negotiator at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, has claimed that the United States is striving to lower the threat of nuclear war and is prepared to return to the negotiating table with the Soviet Union at any time. The general, he is 67, even told participants in a forum at Mississippi State University that he hoped that an accord with the Soviet Union would be reached during his lifetime.

Rowny's statement has produced no sensation. It fully reflects the Reagan administration's current obstructionist stance with regard to talks with the Soviet Union, reduced to the rule: Accept in principle and reject in essence.

Rowny already contributed personally to undermining the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. He zealously defended President Reagan's "initiative", advanced in October, 1983. Its essence was that measures for modernising the American strategic arsenal and escalating the U.S. nuclear might be presented as steps in the direction towards disarmament.

The U.S. delegation, led by Rowny, to the Geneva talks tried to force the Soviet Union to carry out an expensive cardinal restructuring of its strategic forces by eliminating a substantial number of Soviet inter-continental ballistic missles, and to change the existing parity in favour of the United States.

According to the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, the Soviet Union would find itself in a very unfavourable position, should it accept the U.S. proposals, since they provide for a considerable reduction in land-based ICBM's, this category of armaments forming the bulk of the Soviet strategic forces. At the same time, no similar cuts are envisaged in the spheres where the United States enjoys superiority.

Washington rejected Soviet proposals on strategic armaments because they precluded any side from gaining military superiority. The American side objected to substantial reductions down to an absolutely equal level for both sides in the number of delivery vehicles (inter-continental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles and heavy bombers. The Reagan administration actually opposed in Geneva the establishment of equal levels on the number of warheads on strategic delivery vehicles, offered by the Soviet delegation.

The reductions of the strategic forces, proposed by the Soviet Union, were based on the premise that the United States would reckon with the legitimate interests of the USSR and would not, at least, build up its other nuclear arms capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory. Having started the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe with a flight time of 6-12 minutes from targets in the Soviet Union, the United States has created a channel for bypassing accords on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and, having enhanced the nuclear threat to the USSR from the territories of West Germany, Britain, and Italy, has undermined the basis for negotiations on strategic armaments.

Just a few months ago, General Rowny admitted that the Reagan administration's chief task is to prevent arms control becoming the main direction in U.S. foreign policy. General Rowny declared with pride that the United States had succeeded in that to a certain extent.

Rowny's latest remarks show that the present American Administration, for the sake of the current considerations of home policy, easily resorts to a change in rhetoric on problems of arms reduction without making any changes in its obstructionist stand.

NATO'S ROGERS: U.S. CHEMICAL ARMS IN W. EUROPE

LD221318 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 22 TASS -- American General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, has made fresh militaristic statements indicating that the leadership of that aggressive bloc firmly intends to disregard further the will of the peoples to peace and security. Talking with newsmen in the West German town of Hildesheime, at the current NATO "Autumn Forge-84" exercises, the general did not miss the opportunity to boast that there are American chemical weapons stocks in Western Europe.

Bernard Rogers did not stop at that, but declared for the build up of the arsenals of these weapons, in particular for the production by the United States of the so-called binary weapon for its use in Europe. The NATO general considered it apt to speculate on the procedures in connection with making decision on the use of combat toxic chemicals.

The cynical revelations by the NATO supreme allied commander have aroused indignation in the FRG. His bellicose speculation has been strongly criticized by O. Feldmann, expert on disarmament issues of the Free Democratic Party. Bernard Rogers, he stressed, would be well advised to wake up to the fact that every use of chemical weapons in densely populated Europe would immediately involve incalculable casualties among the civilian population.

Paris September 22 TASS -- The statement by Bernard Rogers made in the course of big NATO military exercises, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, is fresh confirmation of the data about the presence in Western Europe of weapons, whose use are prohibited by international conventions. Until now, the Americans have repeatedly denied that fact. The newspaper notes that in the FRG alone there are five chemical munition depots, one of which is in Fischbach near the French border. Also noteworthy, L'HUMANITE adds, is Roger's complaint that he has no powers to use mass destruction weapons.

SOVIET CDE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD211833 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 Sep 84

["For Continuation of the Helsinki Process" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has issued a statement in connection with the resumption of the work of the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe.

The public of the USSR, of the European Continent, and of the whole world, has set and is setting great hopes on the conference's work. In accordance with the mandate of the Madrid follow-up meeting, the conference has been convened with the aims of a stage-by-stage realization of new, effective, and concrete actions aimed at developing progress in building security and confidence and in achieving disarmament so as to implement the duty of states to refrain from the use of force or a threat of force in relations with one another.

However, the recent speech by the head of the White House in connection with the commencement of the work of the third session of the conference gives rise to serious misgivings among the international public as to the conference's prospects. The U.S. President, continuing to ignore the principle of combining large-scale political steps with measures of military and technical character, on which the peace-loving public of the European Continent insists and which is contained in the USSR's proposals, described the proposals as being of rhetorical character. He made it clear that the U.S. delegation in Stockholm will continue to uphold the USA's and NATO's obviously unacceptable claims aimed at getting one-sided advantages for the bloc and at damaging the security interests of the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, just like the entire Soviet public, regards the process of European cooperation on the basis of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference as an important instrument in the efforts to prevent a nuclear war. Herein we see the importance of the Stockholm conference.

The actions of circles which are hostile to detente and which have long been steering matters to undermining the Helsinki process and which are now deliberately blocking the transition to businesslike talks in Stockholm should meet with a resolute rebuff on the part of the peoples of Europe.

Not a day should be lost at this crucial time for the destinies of Europe and the world, the statement emphasises. It is essential to act without delay. We call upon the peace-loving public to redouble the efforts aimed at clearing the artificially created obstacles to positive results of the Stockholm conference. One should not allow the Helsinki process to be stopped and the efforts to solve the topical problems of European security and disarmament should not be allowed to slacken.

SOVIET, BLOC DELEGATES ADDRESS STOCKHOLM SESSION

LD211321 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm September 21 TASS -- Soviet delegate Ye. Kutovoy today addressed the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He drew the participants' attention to the Soviet-proposed large-scale measures, such as the obligation of the states participating in the conference and possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use them and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The adoption of these measures, he stressed, could contribute in practice towards stronger trust and security in Europe and elsewhere and meet the vital interests of all the states and peoples.

The Soviet delegate criticised the negative stand of the USA and its closest partners, blocking the drafting of accords on the above important measures, and stressed that that stand was based on their desire to preserve NATO's concept of deterrence, based on the first use of nuclear weapons, so as to threaten other states and peoples with those weapons.

The chief Czechoslovak delegate, Ambassador Oldrich Pavlovsky, stated the firm support of the Government and public of Czechoslovakia for the proposal that the NATO nuclear powers participating in the conference follow the example of the Soviet Union and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The chief Hungarian delegate, Ambassador Istvan Varga, noted that the achievement of agreements on the major initiatives made in Stockholm by socialist countries would become an important contribution towards the achievement of the goals of the conference. The chief Polish delegate, Ambassador Woszimierz Konarski, said that the success of the conference could be ensured by an examination of large-scale measures of a political and international legal character in combination with military-technical measures. The chief GDR delegate, Ambassador Guenther Buehring, condemned the continued deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the militarist actions of the NATO bloc.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOSCOW MEETINGS 19-21 SEP

LD221742 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 22 SEP 84

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Questions pertaining to implementation of the decisions of the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at summit level were examined at the 111th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was held from September 19 to 21 here.

Representatives of the member-countries at the Executive Committee and the representative of Yugoslavia to CMEA, the communique issued today says, have also examined the papers to be presented for discussion at the upcoming 39th meeting of the council session, including information about coordination of economic plans for 1986-90, long-term package measures of cooperation in the field of energy, fuel, and raw materials aimed at perfecting the organization of multilateral cooperation and CMEA activities.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of concluding a treaty between CMEA and Yugoslavia on the latter's participation in the work of the CMEA bodies, was noted a successful development of mutually beneficial multilateral economic and scientific technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and CMEA member countries, their economic and scientific technical organizations. [Sentence as received] It was stressed that it contributes to a growth of the economy of the cooperating countries, has broad prospects for further development.

Also examined were current issues of economic and scientific technical cooperation and the council's activities.

SFRY CEMA REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES COOPERATION

PM191355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation is Developing Successfully]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep -- The documents of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference are important for the further development of fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA. This was stated by M. Pejovski, SFRY Federal Executive Committee member and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to CEMA, at a news conference held here to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the SFRY and CEMA on the Republic's participation in the work of CEMA orans.

We attach special importance, he stressed, to the fact that the Moscow conference documents define the avenues for the use of important reserves for consolidating production specialization and sharing, and point to the need for consultations between planning organs for coordinating and harmonizing national development plans.

The 20 years of experience, M. Pejovski noted, confirm the mutually advantageous nature of cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA countries based on the stable, long-term foundation and principles of full equality. This is convincingly born out by facts: The volume of Yugoslavia's trade turnover with these countries has increased twentyfold since 1964 and it is expected to total approximately $10 billion this year. CEMA accounts for almost 43 percent of the SFRY's total foreign trade. Yugoslavia's trade turnover with its leading foreign trade partner -- the Soviet Union -- has reached $7 billion.

The SFRY now takes part in the work of 23 basic CEMA organs. The most fruitful results have been achieved in machinebuilding, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, power engineering, and the metal working, chemical, electrical equipment and food industries. Over 100 projects in various scientific and technological fields are being jointly developed.

CEMA-NICARAGUA COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN BULGARIA

PM191059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The first session of the mixed commission on cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Nicaragua was held in Plovdiv (Bulgaria) 4-6 September. The session discussed the state of and prospects for economic cooperation between the CEMA countries and Nicaragua in various sectors of the economy, foreign trade development, and the training of national cadres.

The session took place in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

CEMA EXPERTS MEET, DISCUSS MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

GF210502 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] CEMA experts convened a consultative meeting in Baku yesterday. The meeting will center on the question of developing cooperation in manufacturing radiodiagnostic apparatus for the various fields in medical science. Representatives from the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia briefed the participants on the progress achieved in medical technology in the fields of information and radiodiagnostics.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Sep 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, political observer for IZVESTIYA; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, a publicist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

UN General Assembly Convenes

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello Comrades. Last week the 39th meeting of the UN General Assembly began its session. The opening of a session of this international organization is always an event of great world significance, but now it is acquiring special importance, since the representatives of 158 states have gathered in a period characterized by an unprecedentedly serious danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict. The reason for such a volatile situation is clear: It is the stepping up of the arms race by the United States, the policy of force being pursued by Washington, and the wrecking by the Washington administration of the whole process of disarmament negotiations. In this situation, the UN General Assembly has opened. The 140-odd items on the agenda of the session cover virtually all spheres of international relations. All of them, moreover, are extremely important for the fate of the world. It seems to me fully legitimate to divide these issues into two groups. First are the ones that concern the prevention of nuclear war and arms limitation. The second group consists of issues related to strengthening international security and nonuse of force in international relations.

[Bovin] There is also quite a large group of issues connected with both the new economic order, and, let us say, the vestiges of colonialism, such as in southern Africa, and a whole series of what I would call economic-political questions of enormous significance, particularly for the Third World, but also, in general, for the developed countries...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] ...But I think that if we address the problem of preventing nuclear war and limiting arms, one should perhaps pay attention to the Soviet Union's proposal to come to an agreement that all states possessing nuclear weapons should impose certain standards upon their actions, making it possible to avoid nuclear conflict.

[Bovin] Yes, what is known as a code of conduct for the nuclear powers. Together with this, a whole set of our proposals, made over several years, is also being considered there, and these represent in practice a comprehensive program for ending the arms race. I repeat, they were made over a number of years. Some of them have already been discussed and will be discussed again. But at times the question is asked: What is the point of these discussions? The UN General Assembly does not adopt any binding decisions. For instance, the last Assembly approved a nuclear-arms freeze proposal. And what, it is asked, comes of this? After all, nobody is obliged to implement it. Yes indeed, comrades, the UN Charter says the decisions of the General Assembly have the nature of recommendations. We must, however, take the vast moral and political significance of all these debates and discussions into account because, after all, it is precisely forums like the UN General Assembly that shape what is known as world public opinion. Also, it is very important that this world public opinion be antiwar and antinuclear because, whatever is happening in the world, this world public opinion is still a considerable deterrent factor against all kinds of aggressive, militarist circles. In this sense, I would also say that, not only should one not underestimate the role of the United Nations, but on the contrary -- and our government does pose the question this way -- it is vital to strengthen and elevate the role of the United Nations, especially in the difficult period we have been talking about in which peace has become more fragile than it was, say, 5 years. ago.

[Kobysh] In general, it is a unique forum. Mankind has no other.

[Bovin] Yes, of course.

[Kobysh] It is the only place in which representatives of all countries and all peoples meet and can express their viewpoints in a relatively free atmosphere. It is, of course, also very interesting to observe the transformations that take place at the United Nations as a reflection of the transformations taking place in the world. We remember a time when there were various kinds of blocs, pressures, and diktats at the United Nations. At that time, the government of the country on whose territory the United Nations is situated liked that very much.

[Bovin] It was called the voting machine. You remember, comrades?

[Kobysh] Yes, in those days...

[Bovin, interrupting] ...any American proposal was passed, in essence, by 100 percent.

[Kobysh] Everything was, so to speak, normal. Everything seemed to be clearly understood...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] And the Americans were satisfied then...

[Kobysh, interrupting] Yes, very satisfied. The allies were satisfied. NATO was rubbing its hands, so to speak. Now look how the world has changed, and how it has been reflected in the United Nations. Today that voting machine no longer exists, not because some mechanism in out of order, but because the world has changed; the structure of our whole planet has changed. The United Nations today has 158 states attending and is the conscience of mankind. Now talk has started to the effect that the United Nations is useless, that it is bad, and that its mechanisms, particularly UNESCO, are not at all to somebody's liking. To us this seems strange. It seems to us that the United Nations is the very place where governments and peoples have the opportunity to express all issues they feel to be central.

[Bovin] The Americans have a different approach. A few days ago an Indian paper, NEW WAVE, published quite an interesting article saying that the White House has now issued directives to the American delegation at the United Nations. The first point is that it should work to ensure that, in spite of everything, the majority of states recognize the guiding role of the United States in the United Nations and, accordingly, in the world. Second, it should maintain pressure on the small countries that now very often vote against the United States. It should maintain the pressure on them and generally maintain this hard line. Moreover, it is stated that the delegation to the United Nations should pay no attention to certain changes of tone that occur in speeches by U.S. officials. That is allegedly a matter of pragmatism, connected with the election. But in the United Nations, the previous hard line, which, incidentally, the head of the present U.S. delegation supports very energetically, can be continued.

[Tsvetov] In connection with this new alignment of forces in the United Nations, consideration of another group of issues is perhaps of very great interest to the world public, and will perhaps represent a significant contribution to the strengthening of peace on earth. I am thinking of such issues as the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East, ending aggressive U.S. actions in Central America and the Caribbean basin...

[Bovin, interrupting] Yes, they are the most sensitive spots...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Ending the senseless war between Iraq and Iran, and the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. Here the United States will probably have to listen to quite a lot of impartial words about their policies.

[Bovin] But here is something which it is also important to note, and I think everybody will agree with me, comrades, that, besides the work of the UN General Assembly proper, prominent political figures gather there and exchanges take place, with bilateral meetings. And these take place in the home of the assembly, but nevertheless have their own independent political significance. Perez de Cuellar, the UN general secretary, recently spoke about this, and stressed the importance of the opportunities provided by the Assembly in this context. In particular, he stressed the importance of those meetings that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, our foreign minister, will hold. Some of those meetings, as you know, are over -- with the Chinese foreign minister, the Afghan foreign minister, the Pakistani foreign minister, and the president of Cyprus. Some important meetings will lie ahead, and all of them have positive significance, of course, since an exchange of views and a definition of positions takes place, as well as merely a more thorough personal acquaintance, which also plays an important part in diplomacy. It seems to me that this aspect should be borne in mind.

[Kobysh] Yes, particular importance is being attached to these meetings at this session, since our world is passing through a particular phase. Perhaps the General Assembly has never yet met in such a complex, even alarming situation. And when the minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union is meeting the top leaders of other states representing the rest of the world, this of course attracts especially close attention. All this is obviously extremely important.

Arms Control

[Tsvetov] The current UN General Assembly session may therefore play an important role by contributing to a constructive solution of the tasks of strengthening universal security and limiting and curtailing nuclear weapons. And, of course, the session can -- and I consider that it should -- prevent the space arms race. What is the current situation regarding this issue? I have here in my hand a U.S. State Department statement. I quote: We regret that in spite of our acceptance of the Soviet proposal on negotiations without any preliminary conditions, talks are not being held in Vienna. We announced to the Soviet Union that we were ready to seriously discuss the issue of control of weapons in outer space, to listen to their proposals and put forward our ideas. This is what the U.S. State Department says.

What we hear from a spokesman of the American military department, however, is this: U.S. Air Force Lieutenant General Abrahamson, head of the development program for the antimissile defense system with space-based elements, has given instructions to start drawing up a general scheme for the future antimissile system. In 1985, the United States plans to spend $2 billion on setting up this system, and $27 billion in the ensuing 5 years.

As you know, we receive a large number of letters from listeners in which it is often asked what the difference is between space weapons and antimissile defense. Perhaps these are one and the same, and perhaps they are quite different.

[Bovin] In principle, antimissile weapons are a part of space weapons. In principle, too, space weapons can be conventionally divided into three categories: First, they are weapons with which targets on earth can be struck from space; second, they are weapons with which targets in space can be struck from space; and third, they are weapons with which targets in space can be struck from earth. Well, in practice, two systems are in the forefront here, so to speak: antisatellite systems and antimissile systems. What is the objective for antisatellite systems? Their objective is to destroy those satellites of a potential enemy which are of military significance. As for antimissile systems, they have a different objective: the destruction of ICBM's. These systems overlap to a certain degree because, for instance, one and the same system can be used to bring down a missile or a satellite. In principle however, there are these two primary systems.

There can also be variants, of antisatellite systems. For example, energy beams can be targeted on a satellite from the earth or from a space station, or earth-launched missiles which destroy the satellite.

Where does the danger of antisatellite systems lie? The Americans regard them as a first-strike element. Unlike us, who have renounced the possibility of inflicting such a strike, the Americans have by no means renounced this.

[Kobysh] I would like to recall that, as far back as 1957, when mankind was making the very first steps toward exploiting space, the Soviet Union addressed a memorandum to the United States in which it warned Washington against military encroachment into space. Then, the next year, in 1958, the Soviet Union addressed a similar memorandum to the United States. In 1959, the USSR included in its declaration on universal and total disarmament an article banning the use of space for military purposes. Each time, the United States refused to support the Soviet Union's initiative.

[Bovin] Well, to be specific, there were three such round of negotiations, but they simply broke off the issue as they have, incidentally, with many other negotiations. Also, as if breaking off the issue were not enough, they have now put the matter on a much wider footing, not just dealing with the creation and development of antisatellite systems, but also with the creation of antimissile systems, or what are now called star wars.

The question now arises of so-called exotic types of antimissile systems. That means, first and foremost, destruction of missiles using guided energy transmissions. This can be, for instance, energy of various types of lasers or the energy of high-frequency electro-magnetic radiation, that is, ray weapons; or elementary particle beams that destroy the missile. Well, for the moment, of course, this is all rather exotic, and only on the drawing board, at the thinking stage. In principle, however, all this could, of course, come to pass, and this is very dangerous.

[Kobysh] I quite agree. What is exotic today will be a reality tomorrow. All this happens very quickly. Therefore, when in July of this year we made a proposal to the United States to start negotiations aimed at preventing militarization of space, we, the Soviet Union, were guided not by any political considerations of the moment or by some sort of advantages; we took the major interests of all mankind and its future as our point of departure. We were, if you like, thinking about future generations in the 21st century and the centuries to follow: How are they to live? In what sort of world will they live? What will surround them? What will the environment be like for them? This is all very serious. And when the Soviet Union proposed to the United that they should sit down at the negotiating table to come to an agreement on how to prevent all this, we had wholly specific things in mind.

Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has just told us about the so-called star wars, antimissile, and other types of weapons. This is all projected against the earth; it is not just up in space. If this same arms race breaks through into space and militarization starts there, all that we have managed to achieve on earth, all we have agreed upon, will remain unsettled and will become meaningless. In fact, it will all be destroyed. All the agreements will become meaningless and empty, for how can one negotiate about limitation of nuclear weapons and limitation of strategic weapons when the arms race is being conducted in space?

This was our guiding principle. But what did we hear in reply? Washington said yes, let's go ahead and talk in the context of the strategic arms negotiations. That is, to call a spade a spade, space should be put on the agenda of the Geneva talks, which had been broken off.

Well now, what is all this about? They have deployed Pershing and cruise missiles on our doorstep. We tell them: Let us now come to an agreement to ensure that such scandalous things do not happen in space. And they say no, let's consolidate the deployment of our missiles in Europe, and meanwhile we shall talk about something else.

Well, of course, we could not agree to this. These are not negotiations; it would be deluding the peoples.

[Bovin] One little detail, incidentally: The fact is, comrades, that there is an international program that uses satellites to receive signals from ships and aircraft in trouble in order to rescue people. This program went into experimental operation in 1982, and 247 lives have already been saved. Well now, it was recently announced that the Americans are planning to withdraw from this program because, so they said, they have insufficient money to pay for it.

[Kobysh] Mere pennies compared to all the spending on militarization of space.

[Bovin] Yes, indeed.

[Tsvetov] So, taking this very serious reality into account and concerned about the future of the world and about the security of all peoples, the Soviet Union proposed banning the deployment of any type of weapons in space and banning the deployment on earth of means designed to strike targets in space. The Soviet Union proposed the renunciation of the use of force in space and from space against the earth. The Soviet Union unilaterally assumed the obligation not to introduce antisatellite means into space while other states refrain from introducing such weapons into space, that is, the Soviet Union proposes a broad and constructive program of measures that could save mankind from the danger of an arms race in space.

U.S. Elections

Well now, in these conditions, in this very serious situation we have just been speaking about, an election struggle is, as we all know, underway in the United States. The race for the presidency has, to use sporting terminology, gone into the final lap, and, well, there is no end to the various sorts of forecasts for the outcome of this race. Despite the conditional and imprecise nature of all the polls being conducted in the United States, they nevertheless give some basis for saying that so far, Reagan has a better chance for victory than Mondale, the Democratic Party candidate.

[Bovin] Yes, Reagan is now 15-20 points ahead of Mondale among the population according to one poll.

[Tsvetov] It is by no means a question here of a considerable portion of the electorate sympathizing with Reagan. The characteristics of U.S. politics are such that these elections are really nothing special for the electorate. For all of Mondale's criticism of Reagan on a number of issues concerning U.S. foreign policy, he has, at the same time, stated that, if he had been president, he would also have deployed first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, and he would also have undertaken the aggression against Grenada.

[Kobysh] Several very serious factors should be taken into consideration. One of these is that the Reagan administration has managed to raise a wave of chauvinism in the United States; I would say double-dyed chauvinism. It is not very pleasing to speak of this; it is not all very cheerful.

America, however, has been swept by this chauvinism that can only be compared to the chauvinism that existed in that country 30 years ago at the beginning of the fifties. In one way or another the administration has been able to awaken in the ordinary man in the street -- and unfortunately he constitutes the majority, as one well knows -- these fairly base instincts, and the slogans "America above all," "America should be the strongest," and "America is best of all" are very popular now among fairly broad masses of the population. Such is America at the present time.

Various parallels spring to mind. I shall not now start making direct comparisions of all kinds, but all this is very alarming indeed. Reagan is making good use of all these base instincts. Mondale, unfortunately, has been unable to counter this with slogans, a program, and a course that would attract the majority of Americans. Some people are his followers and some people do consider that what Reagan is proposing is all a disgrace. But in one way or another all these attitudes are creating a certain climate, and a certain atmosphere, in which everything suggests that it will be easier for Reagan to win than for Mondale.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add the following point here: Reagan has been able to take advantage of the fact that he is currently in power. He has been able to make, and has been making, government decisions that accord with the interests of one or another group of the population and thereby win new votes. Mondale does not have such an opportunity. That is to say, that at the expense of the state budget, and in general at the expense of the state, Reagan has the chance to make overtures to the electorate.

[Bovin] Nevertheless, President Reagan's main trump-card has been the economic upswing that has been taking place in the United States over, say, the past 18 months. It is another matter as to what this upswing is dependent on and what it results from -- whether from Reaganomics, that is, purposeful action by the President himself, or whether from the normal, capitalist cycle. It is a normal capitalist cycle and Reagan has the luck to be coming up for reelection during the upswing phase, whereas, say, in 1985, or at the end of 1985 as is being predicted, the next cyclic recession will occur. He ascribes all this, of course, to himself, saying: Look at the 6 million jobs that have been created. Incidentally, all the time there is loud talk about these 6 million new jobs, but he forgets to add a brief note to effect that, yes, 6 million jobs have been created, but unemployment has been reduced by only 100,000 because, after all, a new generation is growing up that needs to be included in the work process. For America, 100,000 is just a drop in the bucket. But in this case, the phase of the economic cycle is working in Reagan's favor and against Mondale, and Reagan is making active use of it.

[Kobysh] Serious American economists are already, now and not in 1985, seeing the signs of an approaching crisis and recession.

[Bovin] Yes, it is approaching.

[Kobysh] The signs of a recession already exist. Now the question is when it will all manifest itself. It is most likely that it will manifest itself after the elections.

[Bovin] That indeed is the point.

[Kobysh] In this respect, as you said, Reagan has been very lucky. For the American it is very important to put something in their pockets at the present. Very often he gives no thought to what will be happening in 1985 and 1986. It is unscrupulous, to gamble on this and exploit it.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw attention to another reason, if not the most important reason, for Reagan's success in the campaign struggle. Reagan has probably been using publicity techniques more skillfully than Mondale. You know, it seems to me that he sells himself more skillfully, as the Americans put it, and probably as it is put in the West in general. An expert in commercial advertising in Japan told me that the main thing is not what a person wants but to instill in a person what he should want. Reagan's television and radio talks and public appearances are directed not at explaining his policy to the electorate, because it is not very complicated to explain since it is in principle anti-people, but at selling himself to the best advantage.

It seems to me that the American is not immune to commercial advertising and has grown accustomed to submit to orders from advertising commercials on television, advertising billboards and so on. This is the area in which the organizers of Reagan's preelection campaign are catching voters.

[Bovin] It is a kind of political hypnosis, I would say. Life in America is, of course, very changeable. All kinds of things may happen, but in general, if one is to keep within the framework of the logic of the present, Reagan does, of course, have the biggest chance of winning.

The conclusion for us from this is that we are not the ones who elect the American President. He is elected by the Americans, and we have to deal with the person who will be in the White House. Our position in this regard is clear. We are ready to talk with any American president and are ready to try to reach agreements with him but naturally only on the basis of equality, only with an observance of the principle of equal security and only with the account being taken of both American and our own vital interests.

We are ready for a dialogue, I repeat, with any American president, as long as it is to the benefit of matters and to the benefit of peace throughout the world.

[Kobysh] Our program, which was firmly consolidated at recent party congresses and which will, of course, be even more weightily consolidated at the coming 27th CPSU Congress, is a program for saving mankind from the threat of a new nuclear war and from annihilation. In this sense, it is a universal program. It is with this that we embark on talks and dialogue, and, at the present time, at the UN General Assembly session the Soviet delegation will be making proposals that fully accord with this general program.

[Tsvetov] In other words, there is no alternative to detente, disarmament and relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We soberly assess, of course, the danger of the situation that has now come about in the world, but at the same time, we categorically reject the thesis of the fatal inevitability of war. Such fatalism is dangerous, since the fatalism arises from an inability to avert war.

Consequently, such fatalism increases the danger of war. Real and powerful forces exist in the world that are capable of halting the slide towards a nuclear catastrophe. There exist in the world forces that believe in victory over the adventurist and aggressive policy of imperialism. They are above all the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and vast sections of the progressive public in the capitalist countries. All these forces believe in the good will and sense of mankind and the natural striving of the peoples for self-preservation.

Here I would like to finish our roundtable talk. All the best to you!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD212243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 21 Sep 84

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, foreign affairs political commentator for All-Union Radio; with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS politicsl observer; Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer; Leonid Rassadin, Near East correspondent; and Yevgeniy Kachanov, station commentator]

39th UN General Assembly

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] On Tuesday this week the latest, 39th, session of the UN General Assembly opened in New York. Many radio listerners, including Comrades Kozaryan from Yerevan, Rudnik from Kharkov, Panov from Moscow, Boguslavskiy from Chernigov, Bludov from the village of Syangeba in Olonetskiy Rayon, Karelia ASSR, and many others are interested in what issues are on the agenda, what the prospects are for attaining mutually-acceptable agreements on these issues, and chiefly, what role this international organization can play in reducing the serious military danger presently hanging over the world, removing the threat of a nuclear war and establishing broad and mutually-beneficial cooperation between states with differing systems.

Very imposing delegations, headed by ministers of foreign affairs, heads of government, and other prominent statesmen of various countries have arrived for the UN General Assembly session. Many of these, it seems will have the opportunity of holding bilateral talks, both on matters of relations between these states, and also on the most acute international problems.

[Krasikov] Well, of course, during the session a whole series of bilateral meetings will take place, as they have in previous years. Our delegation is headed by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko; and many foreign statesmen have, we know, requested a meeting with him.

[Pravdin] It has been reported in our press that a somewhat broad propaganda compaign has been launched in the United States for the country to leave the United Nations. Is this campaign still continuing?

[Krasikov] It is, indeed. And this campaign is being managed by a very interesting organization named the Heritage Foundation. This organization is interesting in that it was set up a while ago, in 1973 to be more precise, as a small sort of club, and the money to found it was put up by Joseph Coors, the Colorado beer king. It has grown considerably since then and is now laying claim to the role of some sort of institute on theoretical substantiation of Washington policy. And in fact, it has turned into a regular brain center of the Republican Party rightwing, which is now, as we know, in power in the United States. The recommendations drawn up by this organization can really be seen to be put into practice by the government in Washington.

The determination of the U.S. position in regard to UNESCO, for instance, is an example. Let us recall that UNESCO is one of the specialized organizations in the UN system. Well now, in May last year the Heritage Foundation published a report insisting that the United States should announce its withdrawal from this organization no later than end of the year. And in fact, the United States withdrew from it, at least, announced its withdrawal. That is, to put it another way, the U.S. Government followed the recommendations of the Heritage Foundation exactly.

[Pravdin] And just one last question, one asked by many of our radio listeners. The United Nations Organization makes a lot of very good decisions. These decisions are often made in spite of stubborn opposition from the United States and its closest allies. However, the texts ratified by the overwhelming majority of the members of this international organization are far from always implemented.

[Krasikov] Well now, it seems one must clarify things here. In accordance with its Charter, the United Nations -- or more precisely its General Assembly -- may discuss any issues. However, the General Assembly does not adopt decisions; it makes recommendations In other words, its resolutions are not binding. And I think this is right, for what would happen if the contrary were the case? The General Assembly would turn into something resembling a world government, and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states would thereby be infringed. Incidentally, now, when the face of the world has indeed changed considerably and a large group of young independent states has joined the ranks of the UN, the General Assembly is as a rule genuinely reflecting the will of the majority of peoples.

At the very beginning of its activity, however, the United Nations was composed chiefly of states that were eight allies of or, shall we say, merely satellites of the United States. And at that time, the General Assembly was frequently used as a voting machine For the adoption of texts convenient to Washington, texts that were often frankly anti-Soviet in nature.

We have no intention whatsoever of making use of this new situation in order to turn the General Assembly into some sort of anti-American organ, so to speak. From the start, we recognized the UN Charter in the form in which it was adopted and we continue to do so; and advocate its strict observance.

As for binding decisions, these can be made only by the UN Security Council, and this right is given to it by the Charter in order to secure rapid and effective actions by the United Nations when measures to maintain international peace and security needed to be taken. I would like to recall, however, comrades, that Security Council decisions assume binding force in those cases when, apart from the majority of other members of the counci all five permanent members of the Security Council vote for it, namely the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China. Well now, we all understand that unfortuna tely, the real situation in the world as a rule excludes the possibility of such unanimit

Nevertheless, it would be a great mistake to underestimate the importance of the decision of the UN General Assembly, for today they reflect the opinion of the overwhelming majori of the states in the world; and that means they exert a certain restraining influence on potential aggressors, promote the search for stable peace and the development of mutual-beneficial cooperation between states, independent of their social order.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Pravdin] As we promised, today we shall continue the talk about Afghanistan that we started in previous programs at the request of Comrades Tyutin, from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Chernov from Kharkov, and some of our other regular listeners. Now we shall touch on the topic of the foreign policy efforts of the Afghan Government to settle the situation in the region. I shall hand the microphone to our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov.

[Kachanov] I have already said, comrades, that the root of the problem, what prevents the Afghan people from building a new life, is imperialist interference from outside in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. Warding off this threat is a subject of particular concern to the Afghan Government.

At the same time, it is making persistent efforts to attain a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and normalization of relations with neighboring states on the basis of the universally accepted norms of international law and the UN Charter. The fundamental principles of approach to a political settlement of the problem were formulated as long ago as May, 1980. At that time, the Afghan Government proposed to its neighbors Iran and Pakistan that bilateral negotiations should be held to draw up agreements on the development of relations on the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, noninterference, and goodneighborliness. These proposals state that the normalization of relations must be accompanied by a cessation of hostile activities from each territory against the other. It also proposes that the Pakistani and Iranian authorities should facilitate the free return of the Afghans temporarily in neghboring states to their homeland.

In August 1981, the Government of Afghanistan, in a special statement, confirmed the immutability of the basic principles of the approach to a settlement, and expressed its willingness for negotiations on a tripartite basis, while as before, it is true, preferring a bilateral dialogue. It also agreed to negotiations through the UN secretary general or his representative. Such negotiations have already been underway in Geneva since June, 1982. Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, is executing the role of mediator. Generally speaking, these negotiations appear rather strange. The participants sit in different rooms, and never meet at the same table. Furthermore, only Afghanistan and Pakistan are taking part in them. Iran, as before, rejects all proposals for starting a dialogue.

The current opinion in diplomatic circles is that Afghanistan is approaching the negotiations seriously and constructively. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the other side. The Pakistani authorities quite simply cannot resolve to have an independent position: their course is practically completely dictated by Washington. And the United States is not interested in a settlement, and therefore puts forward one totally unacceptable condition after another. First, a so-called change in the nature of the government, that is, counterrevolutionary interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Then, as President Reagan demanded at the start of this year, it is the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, while maintaining imperialist interference from outside. It is clear that these conditions are aimed at hindering a settlement in the region and maintaining tension there.

Of course, Washington is hereby pursuing its own political goals aimed at strengthening the position of U.S. imperialism in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. As you understand, comrades, these goals have nothing in common with the interests of the countries of the region.

I shall say a few words about the position of the Soviet Union in relation to a settlement of the Afghan problem. This position is dictated by a genuine concern to ensure peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko underlined in his address at the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 16 June last year, occupies a position of full support for the program of political settlement put forward by the DRA. On the basis of this, it is possible to come to agreement on resolving issues related to the foreign aspect of the Afghan problem: the foreign aspect, indeed, insofar as internal matters should be resolved by the Afghans themselves.

Indeed, it is quite evident that the problem of a settlement around Afghanistan has a clearly expressed foreign policy aspect, and bears no relation either to the situation inside the country, nor to the nature and structure of state power in Afghanistan. It is precisely in this direction that the personal envoy of the UN secretary general is aiming to conduct the matter. The sides may still have a long and difficult path ahead of them. However, with good will, all problems can and must be solved. The government of Afghanistan has repeatedly demonstrated such good will; it is now up to the other side.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH UN ENVOYS

PRC's Wu Xueqian

PM241243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] New York; 23 Sep (TASS) -- In accordance with a previous agreement, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, held two meetings in New York, on 21 and 22 September with Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC State Council and the PRC Foreign Minister.

During the meetings, there was a fundamental discussion concerning Soviet-Chinese relations and certain international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and the PRC, including issues related to the work of the current UN General Assembly session.

Both sides spoke in favor of continuing the political dialogue between the Soviet Union and China at various levels.

The talks, held in turn at the permanent missions of the USSR and the PRC at the United Nations, were of a frank and businesslike nature, and were useful.

CSSR's Chnoupek

LD222018 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 22 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

During the conversation which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere the sides touched upon certain questions of bilateral Soviet-Czechoslovak relations that are fruitfully developing in all spheres.

The sides stressed the major importance of the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Chernenko, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, in Moscow last June, for the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Duscussing questions of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek noted the importance and timeliness, under the present conditions, of a large-scale program of measures put forward by socialist countries and aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening the mainstays of universal peace. Both sides unanimously came out in favor of the further scaling up of efforts to curb the arms race and improve the international situation.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD211806 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today met with member of the Central Committee of Ethiopian Workers' Party, Foreign Affairs Minister of Socialist Ethiopia Goshu Wolde, who is taking part in the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko cordially congratulated Goshu Wolde with a successful completion of the congress at which the Ethiopian Workers' Party was formed.

The sides discussed questions of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and expressed mutual aspiration to promote them in the future in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. Andrey Gromyko and Goshu Wolde examined a number of topical international problems, including some issues related to the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It was reiterated during the discussion of the situation in the Horn of Africa that the Soviet Union and Ethiopia favour the establishment of relations of peace and goodneighbourliness in the region, which should be based on mutual respect by all states in the Horn of Africa for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

Both sides stressed the need to pool the efforts by all peace-loving states in the interests of strengthening peace and peoples' security, and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Algeria's Ibrahimi

LD240406 Moscow TASS in English 0401 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR has met Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front Party, foreign minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

During the conversation they reviewed some matters of Soviet-Algerian relations. Andrey Gromyko and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi expressed satisfaction with the propitious development of cooperation between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. The ministers exchanged opinions on several international problems of mutual interest to both sides, including those relating to the situation in the Middle East, and also on questions put on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention of Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to the recently advanced Soviet proposal on the principles and ways of achieving a peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East. The Algerian minister stated about the Algerian People's Democratic Republic's positive attitude to the Soviet Union's stand on the Middle East problem.

The foreign ministers of the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic pointed out the identity or closeness of views on the questions discussed and expressed themselves in favour of the need for further stepping up efforts by all peaceloving states in the interests of curbing the arms race, improving the international situation and buttressing world peace. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Turkish Foreign Minister

LD240419 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko met here today Foreign Minister of Turkey Vahit Halefoglu.

During the discussion of matters of Soviet-Turkish relations, the ministers confirmed the intention of both sides to further facilitate the development of these relations in the spirit of goodneighbourliness for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Turkey.

Andrey Gromyko and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on several crucial international problems, including those high on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In connection with the question pertaining to the situation which has formed around Cyprus, Andrey Gromyko stressed the invariability of the Soviet Union's principled approach to a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of independence and territorial integrity of the Cypriot state, in the interests of both communities of the island.

Greek Foreign Affairs Minister

LD220520 Moscow TASS in English 0458 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 22 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic.

The sides discussed bilateral Soviet-Greek relations. Ioannis Kharalambopoulos expressed satisfaction with the fact that during the past few years these relations had made progress and become stable and fruitful. He noted the importance of contacts between the two countries having become more regular and effective.

The two foreign ministers spoke in favour of the further expansion of mutually beneficial Soviet-Greek cooperation in different fields.

They also exchanged views on outstanding international problems and on questions of the proceedings of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of the efforts of all the states in maintaining peace and lessening the threat of war. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to strengthen security in Europe, to put an end to the arms race, primarily to the race in nuclear weapons, and to give a fresh impetus to international detente.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship that is characteristic of Soviet-Greek relations.

Envoys From Socialist Countries

LD211802 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has held a meeting here with heads of the delegations and permanent representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The participants in the meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, discussed some international problems included in the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA APPROVED

LD212016 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- Delegates to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly today approved a 141-item agenda. The agenda covers a broad range of problems of the international situation and gives a possibility to concentrate debate on concrete ways of resolving the chief problem of our time -- averting the nuclear war menace. The USSR, countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving states tabled questions of curbing the arms race, preventing militarisation of outer space, eliminating seats of tension in various regions and improving the international climate.

On the whole, the agenda reflects mounting concern by the majority of international community members over the peace-endangering course of the United States, directed at heightening tension, preparing for nuclear war threatening all of mankind, and over Washington's attempts to rule over other states and peoples.

An organisational stage has come to an end at the session. A general political debate starts on September 24. According to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 18 heads of state and government, five vice-presidents and deputy heads of government, and 99 foreign affairs ministers will gather at the U.N. headquarters to take part in the debate.

LYUTYY DECRIES SHULTZ SPEECH HONORING USIA

LD231841 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Reagan administration has made psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community and developing states one of the centerpieces of its foreign policy. This was confirmed anew by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his speech at a special reception in honour of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). Having gathered at the luxury hotel "Madison", senior officials of the administration lauded the "achievements" of the U.S. main propaganda agency in ideological subversion.

As Shultz stated, USIA is making a very important contribution towards the implementation of the foreign policy goals of the Reagan administration. These goals are known to amount to gross intervention in the affairs of other countries. Shultz noted with special pleasure that during the current administration, appropriations for the subversive propaganda agency had doubled and would reach almost 800 million dollars in fiscal 1985.

The secretary of state did not even try to conceal that USIA practised flagrant acts of ideological subversion against other countries in order to subvert their state structures, though those acts are incompatible with international law. He boasted, for instance, that USIA's subversive radio station Voice of America had trebled the quantity of its hostile broadcasts to Poland after counter-revolution had reared its head in that country with the support of the Western secret services of a few years previously.

The U.S. secretary of state also characterized as particularly "valuable" the fact that the Voice of America increased its broadcasting to Afghanistan, against which Washington has launched an undeclared war. What sort of "information" that "voice" offers the peoples can be judged even from the fact that, according to Shultz, assistance in preparing programmes about the spying action with the use of a South Korean plane against the USSR was given by the CIA, one of the main instigators of that act of international banditry.

However, Washington is not content with the slander and lies which the Voice of America is already pouring onto the waves in 42 languages for a total of almost 1,000 hours a week. Shultz said that the administration had initiated a large-scale programme to "modernise" the radio station and that the programme would cost more than one billion dollars. Under the programme, that factory of misinformation will be technically modernized and its staff expanded with former Nazis, traitors to their homeland, and home baked anti-Sovieteers.

The motto of our propaganda activity is the truth, the secretary of state declared. There can hardly be anything more hypocritical than this statement. Lies, misinformation, and slander are the favourite methods of Washington in justifying its malicious ventures on the international scene.

DANGERS OF RECORD U.S. MILITARY BUDGET NOTED

LD211709 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

Congressional leaders and President Ronald Reagan have reached an accord on the size of a new military budget for the next financial year, according to American press reports.

It is fixed at nearly 293 billion dollars, which is five percent more than in the current year, with inflation taken into account. Although the sum is an all-time record, it does not reflect Washington's true military expenditures. All is well on the surface -- U.S. Congress determined that the growth of the military budget should not exceed five percent, and the Reagan administration seems to be satisfied with the ceiling. The reality, however, is different. The present American Administration, in pursuit of strategic superiority, is carrying out virtually global plans of the arms race, the total cost of which is estimated at several trillion dollars.

These sums accumulate due to a continuous growth of the government's direct military budgets and various additional allocations for the development of new types of armaments including militarisation of outer space, military research, and appropriations for military purposes under the cover of other government agencies, and the like. U.S. military spending has been rapidly growing after the advent to power by the Reagan administration. Thus, it grew by 75 percent between 1981 and 1984. During the past three years alone, the Pentagon received 640 billion dollars, whereas a sum of two trillion dollars, equal to what the United States spent during the previous 35 years, has been earmarked for the implementation of a 1985-1989 programme.

All the money is channelled mainly to developing advanced means of mass annihilation -- based on land, at sea, and in outer space. The vast nuclear archipelago under the Department of Energy occupies a prominent place in the structure of the arms-manufacturers. Out of the agency's budget of 10.1 billion dollars for the current years, 6.5 billion dollars are intended for military nuclear programmes. This is nearly a three-time increment over the past five years.

What is then the line of business of the Energy Department? According to the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTIST, that agency alone turns out up to 1,500 nuclear warheads of various types a year. This is much more than the production level in the mid-seventies. Besides, the aggregate capacity of the production complex of nuclear war warheads grew roughly up to 4,000 units a year.

All these and other data reveal only a portion of the visible tip of the iceberg of military spending of the United States which is conducting preparations for war -- nuclear, chemical, and space.

Accelerating the arms race will not give the United States military superiority, so much sought after, over the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. It only enhances the threat of nuclear confrontation and tensions all over the world.

ZORIN ANALYZES U.S. ELECTION FORECASTS

LD212347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Many reports in the U.S. press today deal with the U.S. election campaign, which has entered the final lap. The weeks remaining until 6 November will finally settle whether Reagan, the current President, will succeed in staying in the White House for another 4 years, or be replaced by Walter Mondale, the Democratic Party candidate and former U.S. vice president.

If one is to believe the figures given in numerous polls currently being published in the U.S. press, Reagan is in the lead at the present stage in the election race.

I said if one is to believe them, because the so-called public opinion polls in America are themselves a political instrument, with whose aid pressure of one kind or another is exerted. A depiction of the pre-election positions of the present administration's leaders as very strong ones should promote uncertainty in the opposing camp, and on the other hand sway the waverers into joining the winning party.

Nonetheless, Reagan is apparently somewhat ahead of his rival at the moment. A number of factors play a part here. The Republican candidates are exploiting for their own ends a campaign of nationalistic, chauvinistic hysteria, which has been building for a long time. Avoiding discussion of the acute and burning questions of U.S. society, they appeal to the basest feelings of the man in the street, striving to convince him that it is precisely the present administration that is able to guarantee America a fitting place in the world.

Describing the current political situation, Gus Hall, CPUSA general secretary, noted in particular the activation of the forces of extreme reaction in the country, which explains the orgy of chauvinism and gung-ho patriotism that has gripped certain circles of U.S. society.

The Republican leadership's pre-election struggle is made easier by the fact that their political opponents have thus far at least been unable to forward anything resembling a complete and specific political program in the domestic and foreign policy spheres that is a real alternative to Republican policies. It is true that the Democratic Party candidates have stepped up their criticism of the political course of the Republicans in the last few days. However, they speak in somewhat muted tones about what they propose in its place.

An important factor in the pre-election situation which is taking shape is the fact that the organizers of the Republicans' election campaign have substantially more capital at their disposal than the Democrats.

However, it would be premature to make any forecasts now about the possible outcome of the 6 November election. The most experienced political observers are stressing that the situation may yet change in the time left until the election, particularly if a noticeable deterioration in the country's economic situation occurs within the coming weeks. The first signs of this can be seen. This may have an effect on the final voting results.

An unknown quantity in the pre-election situation is how many voters from the most impoverished strata of the population, including black voters, will take part in the election. As for Reagan's supporters, here everything is more or less clear. They comprise the wealthiest part of the population, which has already registered to vote. The greater part of those not going to the polling stations are the poor, who see little purpose in choosing between the representatives of two bourgeois parties. The leaders of the Democratic election campaign are now applying their maximum effort to entice these strata of the population, including black Americans, to the polling stations, on the well-founded assumption that if they come to the polling stations they will vote against Reagan.

Of interest is the reply to the question Theodore White, one of the most prominent specialists on U.S. election campaigns, gave regarding which social group can exert a decisive influence for Reagan's defeat or victory at the November election. In his opinion, the key to the election victory lies with the female voters, the women voters, who significantly outnumber male voters. It was precisely this fact that led the Democrats to nominate Geraldine Ferraro for vice president. The future will show how effective that move was.

The closer election day draws, the greater the din surrounding it raised by bourgeois propaganda. However, it is appropriate to recall the figurative comparison between American elections and a race between horses belonging to the same master. The stable owner wins either way whichever horse is first past the post.

U.S. ATTITUDE, POLICY TOWARD UN VIEWED

LD212116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The U.S. press reports with great pomp today that President Reagan is contemplating going specially to New York to organize a reception on Saturday for the delegations taking part in the General Assembly session. Moreover, attention is being focused on the fact that this is not simply a protocol gesture but a definite design. A very negative impression was made on the international public, and particularly the American public, by the fact that the Republican Party's preelection program, adopted at its convention in Dallas, contains extremely scornful remarks with regard to the United Nations Organization. More than that, the document contains direct threats against the United Nations and its specialized organs, in the event they do not fulfill Washington's diktat without demur.

A book published by the reactionary research organization Heritage Foundation, under the sufficiently eloquent title of "The World Without the UN" ["Mir Bez OON"], testifies to the fact that the matter does not merely concern individual unsuccessful formulations in the Republican Party's preelection document, but the positions of highly influential circles in the United States. The most prominent ideologists of the Republican Party's rightwing, many of whom are authors of the Republicans' preelection program, got together at the Heritage Foundation, so that a book especially devoted to the United Nations from this group of contributors can be considered a semiofficial document to a certain extent. This book discusses with unconcealed malice the unfavorable situation that has developed for the United States today at the United Nations. Many occasions are listed when Washington found itself in by no means splendid isolation at the United Nations.

The conclusion to which the authors of the book "The World Without the UN" want to lead readers is that the United Nations in its present form has ceased to suit American rightwing circles and therefore one should consider whether it is expedient to further support it. However, what the ideologists of American reaction regard as simple and obvious in reality merely displays their political ignorance. The United Nations plays too large a role in today's world for it to be brushed aside or for the politicians and ideologists of American reaction to be able to turn away from it.

The events of past weeks, particularly since the publication of the Republican Party's program, have shown an obvious miscalculation by those who wish to dictate their will to the international association. And this is why they have beaten a retreat in Washington and why President Reagan has decided to make a demonstrative gesture of respect for the representatives of states who have assembled at the latest General Assembly session.

However, what matters in the final analysis is not gestures. but real deeds. The coming weeks will show whether the U.S. delegation has come to the General Assembly session with a constructive program or whether, as before, the matter concerns political maneuvering.

SOVIET NUCLEAR SUB DISABLED OFF COAST OF JAPAN

Still Drifting

OW220400 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO -- A Golf II class nuclear ballistic missile submarine belonging to the Soviet Union is still drifting and emitting smoke off Okinoshima Island in the Sea of Japan, two days after it was spotted there Thursday.

The Defense Agency and the Maritime Safety Agency said Saturday that the apparently-distressed 3,000-ton vessel had parted from a 5,500-ton Soviet supply ship which had been floating alongside since Friday night. These ships were spotted Saturday morning about 72 kilometers northwest of the island, in Shimane Prefecture. Besides the supply ship, a towing vessel was also standing by in the area, the reports said.

The Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyer Mogami arrived in the area early Saturday to join a Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat in keeping an eye on the Soviet ships.

Towed North

OW220903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO -- A Soviet nuclear ballistic missile submarine, adrift in the Sea of Japan for two days after it caught fire Thursday, began moving toward the north Saturday afternoon, Defense Agency officials said. The Golf II-class submarine was being towed by two vessels, and was also escorted by a 5,500-ton Soviet supply ship, they said.

According to reports from Japanese patrol ship Oki, the 3,000-ton submarine was spotted at around 2 p.m. Saturday drifting in the sea some 80 kilometers northwest of Okinoshima Island, Shimane Prefecture. At that time, a total of 17 crew men were sighted on deck, according to the reports. Shortly later, steel ropes were thrown from the tug vessels to connect with the crippled submarine, the officials said.

The submarine, which began moving at 2:09 p.m., was believed to be heading for the Soviet naval base at Vladivostok, they said.

TIKHONOV REPLIES TO JAPANESE GOVERNOR'S LETTER

LD211857 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- Follows full text of Nikolay Tikhonov's reply to the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture:

"Esteemed Mr. Governor,

"Your letter which reports the adoption of a 'declaration on proclaiming Kanagawa to be a prefecture without nuclear weapons' is a vivid example that more and more people everywhere come to realize that the nuclear threat is not something abstract but is a really terrible threat to all and to each person individually. The step taken by the population of your prefecture is at the same time a highly reassuring sign of the striving of the peace-loving public to join in the active struggle against war, for the preservation of peace. This struggle assumes an increasingly wide scope."

"'The ordinary people's will for peace and the striving to curb the race of the most dangerous armaments', Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized recently, 'strongly declare themselves contrary to the policy of those governments which would like to make the citizens of their countries reconcile themselves to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe'.

"It is highly noteworthy that the area in which nuclear weapons are declared actually outlawed is one of the prefectures of Japan -- the only country which experienced the horror of a nuclear bombing. This is a practical step in the development of the anti-nuclear movement. It finds appreciation and support in this country."

"The Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy which is aimed at removing the war danger and at strengthening peace. We come out in favour of limitation and radical reduction of nuclear arms right up to their full elimination. Guided by the lofty goal of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union has assumed an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as an obligation not to use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production of nuclear weapons and their acquisition and have no nuclear weapons in their territories. The security of all the peoples of our planet would become substantially stronger if other nuclear powers, too, follow the USSR's example."

"The Soviet Union suggested exchanging views with Japan about concluding a bilateral agreement on guarantees, meaning to record in an appropriate treaty-legal form the USSR's obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan. For its part, the Japanese side would confirm an obligation to strictly and consistently observe the non-nuclear status: not to produce nuclear weapons, not to acquire them, and not to allow them into Japanese territory as well as into the country's air and sea space. The importance of such a step is difficult to overestimate, particularly in the conditions when attempts are being intensified to incline Japan into violating the "non-nuclear principles', and dangerous plans are being nurtured to turn the country and the surrounding areas into the launching sites of nuclear weapons.

"We are convinced that Japan in general could make a considerable contribution to the cause of ensuring peace and to relaxation of international tension.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to wish successes to you, to the people of your prefecture and to all peace champions in Japan.

"Respectfully yours

Nikolay Tikhonov".

CPSU-JCP MEETING ON NUCLEAR ISSUES REPORTED

LD211513 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- The third meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party [JCP] took place in Tokyo on September 13-17, 1984, to prepare high-level talks between the two parties on cooperation in the struggle for preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race and abolishing nuclear weapons. Detailed exchanges of opinion between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan during earlier consultative meetings, in Tokyo in April and in Moscow in July, and also at the third meeting demonstrated that the views of the two parties on a number of aspects of the struggle against the nuclear threat were identical.

The sides agreed that the prevention of nuclear war was an urgent and vital task of the whole of mankind and that it was necessary to consolidate the peace forces of the entire world regardless of their political, ideological, religious and other differences to accomplish that task. They spoke in favour of cooperation between the two parties in the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons despite differences of opinion on individual issues between them.

Both sides recognized the importance of such measures aimed at averting nuclear war as the adoption of the no-first-use obligation by all the nuclear powers, the conclusion of an agreement on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the prevention of the militarisation of outer space, the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states having no such weapons on their territories under any circumstances, the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the countries having none at the moment, and the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of the world.

In this context a detailed account was made of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and its numerous peace initiatives aimed at limiting and abolishing the nuclear arms race that were blocked and continue to be blocked by the U.S. Administration.

The Soviet Union stated, for instance, that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons and put forward a stage-by-stage program for the reduction of nuclear weapons to the point of their complete limitation. The 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly approved by an overwhelming majority vote the declaration denouncing nuclear war as the gravest crime against mankind that had been tabled by the Soviet Union.

The Warsaw Treaty countries led by the USSR addressed the NATO members with an appeal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Our country suggested that agreement be reached on certain norms to guide the relationships of the nuclear powers. These norms, being mandatory, could add considerably to world security. Concrete proposals have been tabled to prevent the militarisation of space, to prohibit and eliminate chemical weapons, etc.

The consultations took place in a frank, comradely atmosphere. The Japanese side suggested talks between leaders of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan. The representatives of the CPSU replied that the proposal of the Japanese Communists would be examined.

HOKKAIDO TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS SAKHALIN

LD221307 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk September 22 TASS -- Representatives of the Sakhalin public have welcomed guests from Hokkaido Island at the airport of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk today. A group of trade union figures led by Motida Haruo, chairman of the Hokkaido central executive committee of the teachers' union, have arrived for a visit to their Soviet neighbours. The guests will spend a few days in the region. They will familiarize themselves with the Soviet education system, see the sights of the regional centre and the sea port of Kholmsk.

Friendly ties between the inhabitants of Hokkaido and Soviet Sakhalin are developing. Representatives of various business circles of Hokkaido visit Sakhalin ever more often. Soviet delegations have been on return visits. Schoolchildren are now exchanging letters. Last year a large group of Japanese children from Hokkaido Island visited their Soviet friends at the "Olympia" Young Pioneer camp and vacationed there.

14TH PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PRAVDA Reports Karmal Speech

PM231430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA own correspondent and TASS correspondent: "Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Sep -- The 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum has been held here. B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a report at the plenum. In particular, he noted that the party and the revolutionary authorities have formulated the correct policy and a realistic approach toward solving the many acute problems facing the country. The PDPA's leading role in society is increasing steadily and consistently. Definite successes have been achieved in the sphere of economic building.

Touching on the internal political situation in the country, Babrak Karmal pointed out that it has improved since the previous PDPA Central Committee plenum. Large groupings of gangs have been routed in Panjsher and Andarab, and combat operations have been successfully mounted in the provinces of Herat, Nangarhar, and Paktia and in the north of the country. More than 23,000 rebels were killed and approximately 2,000 were captured during the spring and summer campaign. A great number of arms and ammunition dumps have been captured and destroyed. The Afghan Army, the Sarandoy (people's militia), and the security organs have the initiative in the combat operations.

However, overall the situation still remains complex and tense.

We, the speaker continued, are facing not merely gangs of internal class enemies but also a large-scale imperialist conspiracy, headed by the United States, against our revolution. Imperialism is expanding the system of bases and training centers for the rebels in Pakistan, Iran, and China.

The Central Committee Politburo believes that, in order to completely rout the counter-revolution operating in the country, it is necessary to take resolute and immediate measures to ensure the effective protection and defense of the DRA's border with Pakistan. At the same time, resolute steps must be taken to defend and protect the borders with Iran. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a detailed decision on effectively covering [prikrytiye] the borders with Pakistan and Iran.

B. Karmal singled out the most important factors on which the fate of the revolution, the people, and the homeland depends. Above all, he said, it is necessary to strengthen the party's link with the people's masses and expand the social base of our revolutionary regime.

The military question, he noted, has been and will continue to be the main question in our country, and we must act resolutely in this direction. All political, organizational, economic, and military activity must be aimed at routing the armed counterrevolution, and for this we need armed forces that are well trained from the political morale and the military technical viewpoints. In order to rout the counterrevolution, we especially need to increase the armed forces' combat capability and ensure that all party and state organs, both at the center and at local level, pay paramount attention to resolving this task.

It is necessary, the Afghan leader said in conclusion, to resolutely strengthen the party and its unity. It is precisely a mass and united party that is capable of uniting and rallying all national patriotic forces, mobilizing them to resolve the tasks that face us, and confidently and successfully resolving them in the working people's interests.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the general secretary's report. In connection with the approaching 20th anniversary of the PDPA, the plenum announced a special enrollment of leading workers, peasants, artisans, and soldiers into the party's ranks.

TASS Reports Speech

LD221257 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 22 TASS -- Addressing the 14th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with a report on raising the role of the party committees and organisations and their responsibility for the situation in localities, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said that the situation in the country had improved since the previous plenary meeting. The Afghan Armed Forces dealt telling blows at counter-revolutionary gangs. Major groupings of bandits were routed in Panjsher and Andarab and successful combat operations were carried out in Herat, Nangarhar, Paktia and in the north of the country. Nevertheless, the Afghan leader said, the situation remains difficult and tense. Class struggle has also grown more intense. The enemies try to "offset" any defeat on the battlefield with acts of subversion, blasts and killings of innocent citizens.

Revolutionary Afghanistan, loyal to the principles of foreign policy of peace, Babrak Karmal stressed, firmly and resolutely advocates world peace and security, supports the reasonable and timely peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Konstantin Chernenko and calls for better mutual understanding and cooperation with all the peoples, including the peoples of Pakistan and Iran.

The latest conference of the leaders of counter-revolution with the attendance of representatives of a number of countries including the USA, France, West Germany and Pakistan, and with the support of China, which took place in the Pakistani city of Peshawar, took decisions envisioning the mounting of struggle against the Afghan revolution, specified the ways and means of intervention in the internal affairs of the republic and promised immense financial, military and technical assistance to the counter-revolutionary forces.

Recently the U.S. Congress appropriated an additional 50 million dollars in a lump sum for support to counter-revolution. On the whole, the counter-revolutionary forces annually get more than one billion dollars to carry on their armed intervention in our Republic of Afghanistan, however, will bring no results.

We face not merely gangs of domestic class enemies but a broad imperialist conspiracy led by the USA against our revolution, the speaker continued. Imperialism is extending the system of bases and training centres to organize rebels in Pakistan, Iran and China.

The Politbureau of the party's Central Committee believes that resolute and urgent measures are needed to ensure the effective protection and defence of Afghanistan's border with Pakistan ultimately to rout the counter-revolutionary forces operating in the country. Resolute steps should be taken simultaneously to protect and defend the borders with Iran. Recently the Politbureau of the Central Committee took a detailed decision to ensure the effective closure of the borders with Pakistan and Iran.

Participant Details Work

LD212256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Boris Savodyan, reports:

The 14th plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] has taken place in Kabul. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, read a report on the party's tasks of strengthening political work among the masses. Shahnawaz Ta'ny, a participant in the plenum and member of the PDPA Central Committee, says:

[Begin recording in Dari fading into Russian translation] In Babrak Karmal's report, the need to improve the role of party committees and organizations in provincial affairs was justly pointed out, says Shahnawaz Ta'ny. This means that the main content of their political and organizational work with the masses is the deep explanation and propaganda of party and government policy, as well as denunciation of the antipeople activity of the counterrevolution. The truth of the April revolution, it was noted at the plenum, must enter the majority of the villages and populated areas, and all party members, committees, and organizations must become bearers of this truth.

Participants in the plenum, Shahnawaz Ta'ny continues, pointed out the need to take into account the specificity and peculiarities of various lawyers and groups of the population in carrying out their political work with the masses, and to carefully treat the national and cultural values of all nationalities and tribes in the country.

In the report of the PDPA General Secretary Babrak Karmal, it was stated that all party committees and organizations must permanently consolidate their ranks. It is all the more important because the enemies of the revolution and the forces of foreign reaction headed by U.S. imperialism, do not relinquish the idea of hindering Afghanistan's forward movement. They disrupt the country's economic progress and are trying to split the ranks of the party members. However blood, deceit, terror, and medieval violence will never lead them to victory. The progress of historical development is acting in favor of the PDPA members, who have undertaken the historic mission of bringing the country out of the darkness of medieval backwardness, said Shahnawaz Ta'ny in conclusion.

KARMAL ADDRESSES REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

LD231245 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 23 TASS -- The main directions of the activities of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) are to further rally the revolutionary-democratic and patriotic forces of Afghanistan and to enlist the efforts of the people and state resources for the defeat of the armed counter-revolutionari[illegible] This has been stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Commi[illegible]tee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the DRA's Revolutionary Council in a report delivered here at a meeting of the DRA's Revolutionary Council. The report is entitled "On Measures To Improve Legislation and To Strengthen Revolutionary Legality".

Despite the intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution, revolutionary Afghanistan pursues an active peaceful policy and comes out in favour of establishing good relations with neighbouring countries and in favour of solving contentious questions through direct talks, the speaker went on to say. Our neighbours have an opportunity to display the same goodwill and to prove by deeds, not in words, their interest in the elimination of tension, the Afghan leader stated.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that democratic legislation expressing the will and interests of masses of working people has been created in the country after the April revolution for the first time in Afghanistan's history. The new legislation seals the achievements of the April revolution, the PDPA's policy and the democratic principles of the building of a new society. The legislation takes into account the economic, historical and cultural peculiarities, national and religious traditions and customs. This is what its authority and vitality are based upon.

Any law is living only when it is being implemented, Babrak Karmal stressed. Legality is one of the basic principles of our revolutionary power. Strict observance and implementation of laws is a guarantee of the strengthening of the revolutionary power and of the exercise of the party's policy and of the carrying out of revolutionary transformations.

The people have now come to believe strongly that lawlessness has gone from the life of our society never to return and that the PDPA and the government of Afghanistan constantly take care of establishing peace and tranquility in the country, Babrak Karmal said. Afghan laws are humane, but let no one, however, regard our humanism as a manifestation of weakness, Babrak Karmal said. Our humanism, on the contrary, confirms the strength of the revolution and the strength of the people's power. We have manpower resources and means to defend the native land and to maintain legality and strict revolutionary order in the country, the Afghan leader stressed.

In his report Babrak Karmal stated that the present tension around Afghanistan was brought about and is maintained by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. The territories of Pakistan, Iran, and China are used as bases for the training of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who at the bidding of their masters abroad carry out acts of sabotage and seek to create difficulties for the normal life of the working people. However, he pointed out, the Armed Forces of the DRA have dealt crushing blows on counter-revolutionary bands and have firmly seized the initiative in combat operations.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY SUBMITS PROTEST TO IRAN

LD231043 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 23 TASS -- A note of protest has been delivered in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) to the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Afghanistan. The note says that on September 11, this year, a detachment of Iranian frontier forces crossed into the country's territory in Nimruz Province and went 25 kilometres deep into Afghan territory.

Earlier, the note goes on, a group of Iranians from the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" Corps also intruded into Afghan territory and attacked a customs house in the area of Islam Qal'a, killing two and taking prisoner six Afghan border guards. Notwithstanding the fact that the previous protest note by the Afghan Foreign Ministry contained a demand that Iran prevent a recurrence of such actions, the latest incident, unfortunately, is a convincing evidence that the Iranian side does not observe the border regulations and continues acts of aggression. The DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs again demanded that Iran immediately cease aggressive actions. Otherwise, the entire responsibility for the consequences of such actions will rest with the Iranian side, the note stresses.

KAPITSA MEETS LAOTIAN ENVOY ON THAI 'AGGRESSION'

LD220902 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa had a meeting on 21 September with the Laotian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Khamta Douangthongla. The ambassador handed over to the Soviet official the White Paper issued by the Foreign Ministry of his country. The circumstances are laid down in the document concerning the seizure of three Laotian villages by Thai troops. The Soviet side reaffirmed once again its solidarity with the stand of Laos, demanding the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the occupied territory and respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

EX-REACTIONARY'S RETURN TO KAMPUCHEA NOTED

PM211510 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent B. Kalashnikov dispatch under the rubric "The Facts Show": "At War Against the People"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep -- The forces of imperialism and international reaction, which are waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are using gangs of Pol Potites and other Khmer reactionary groupings entrenched on Thailand's territory as a tool in the struggle against the young republic. Kampucheans deceived by false propaganda and forcibly expelled from their native areas are also in the enemy camp.

(Phou Phon), who recently went over to the side of people's power, said at a press conference in Phnom Penh: I arrived, together with thousands of other young Kampucheans, in January 1979 in Thailand, where the Pol Pot gangs fled under the attacks of the People's Revolutionary Army. En route, they destroyed villages, burned bridges, and even seized the inhabitants of many settlements. From early morning to late at night, they forced us to work on building military facilities. After work, so-called political study was held -- the ringleaders of the overthrown regime intimidated all who wanted to return home.

In the notorious "refugee camps", essentially reaction's support bases located near the border with Kampuchea, an atmosphere of brutality and violence prevails. The Pol Potites hate the representatives of the other Khmer groupings and use the so-called coalition government only to obtain material and political support from Western countries.

One day, (Phou Phon) continued, while carrying out a sabotage mission, I saw a picture that was radically different from the main theses of Pol Pot propaganda. I saw for myself that under people's power, the Kampucheans are living and working in peace and that nobody is oppressing or killing them. Many peasants are making a prosperous living.

After that (Phou Phon) made a firm resolve to break with the Pol Potites.

(Phou Phon)'s fate is no exception. An increasing number of ordinary Pol Potites are leaving the gangs. In Kampong Spoe Province, more than 100 people went over to the side of the revolution in August alone.

KULIKOV, ARMY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

Kulikov Departs for Sofia

LD211337 Moscow TASS Intenrnational Service in Russian 1323 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS) -- A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, left Moscow today for Sofia for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, It was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense, and other officials.

Among the seeing-off party was Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

Received by Zhivkov

LD231624 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Sofia -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, first deputy USSR defense minister, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is leading a Soviet military delegation which has come to Sofia for celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Todor Zhivkov presented the Order of Georgi Dimitrov to Comrade Kulikov, awarded to him for his great services in raising the combat capability of the Bulgarian People's Army, for his personal contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries, and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Bulgarian Media Coverage

For Bulgarian media coverage of the visit by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian Army, beginning with his arrival in Sofia on 21 September, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and Subsequent issues.

MOSCOW RECEPTION MARKS BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD212309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The combat friendship between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and socialist Bulgaria is rooted deep in centuries past. It is based on rich and firm revolutionary and combat traditions. This was said at a ceremonial meeting of members of the Moscow public and servicemen from the Moscow garrison devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army which took place on 2 September at the Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were the chiefs of a number of ministries and departments; generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces; activists from the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; and Zhulev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Soviet Union.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES FINNS ON ARMISTICE DAY

Chernenko Address

LD211729 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 21 Sep 84

["Konstantin Chernenko's Address to Finnish TV Viewers" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- Follows the complete text of an address on Soviet television today by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Finnish TV viewers on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement with Finland:

"Dear Friends and Neighbours,

Forty years ago, in September 1944, an armistice agreement was signed with Finland. The peoples of our two countries embarked on the road of peace and goodneighbourliness, the road which had been consistently advocated by the Soviet state ever since Lenin's decree on the recognition of the state independence of Finland.

We can say today that friendship, mutual trust and fruitful cooperation have become the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations. They were and remain immune to the vagaries of the world political climate.

Why is it so? Because our goodneighbourliness reflects every advantage of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We are building our relationships on lasting, principled and solid factors. Our good partnership is dependably guaranteed by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Recently we prolonged it anew, now to the beginning of the next millennium."

"Similarly dependanble guarantees are provided by political understanding between state leaders of the two countries and by the broad support enjoyed by the course of friendship among the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

The Soviet Union appreciates the fact that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with our country constitutes, as you say, the centrepiece of Finland's foreign policy course, the course which was formulated by such outstanding statesmen as President Paasikivi, President Kekkonen and now President Koivisto.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union will consistently and unflaggingly pursue a policy of goodneighbourliness with your country, bequesthed us by the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

We greatly appreciate the contribution made to our common cause by the Finland-Soviet Union society established 40 years ago. Its activity, just as the work done by the USSR-Finland society, helps to tackle the most important task, that of ensuring that the new generations, born after the war, consciously and energetically carry on the cause of those who laid the foundations of Soviet-Finnish goodneighbourliness."

"You and we have accumulated invaluable capital of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation. May this wealth amassed by our countries jointly in the course of their many-year efforts and honest and equal dialogue be augmented in future. It is my conviction that the world community would benefit a great deal if relations between all the states were built in the same spirit."

Dear friends, I happened to visit your hospitable country during the work of the historic European conference. Even during those few days I became aware of the cordiality with which the Finns regarded our country. I assure you that the Soviet people entertain similar sentiments for Finland.

I wish with all my heart our good neighbors, the people of Finland, peace and prosperity, success and happiness."

Finnish Reaction to Address

LD211933 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki September 21 TASS -- The address by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Finnish television audiences on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement with Finland has generated a lively interest in Finland.

The Soviet leader, says a commentary of the FINNISH TELEGRAPH BUREAU (STT-FNB), emphasized in his address that friendship, mutual trust and fruitful cooperation have become the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations. Konstantin Chernenko pointed out, STT-FNB writes, that Soviet-Finnish goodneighborly relations reflect all the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. A Finnish television commentator has pointed out that Konstantin Chernenko referred to the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland as an example to the world community.

Konstantin Chernenko gave a high appraisal of the activities of our society and of the "USSR-Finland" society which help to tackle the major task, furthering the cause of those who had laid down the foundations of goodneighborly relations between our countries, Erkki Kivimaki, general secretary of the "Finland-The Soviet Union" society, has stated in a TV interview.

The very fact of the address by the leader of the Soviet state to Finnish TV audiences is of immense importance for the further development of Soviet-Finnish relations, Jouko Kajanoja, a prominent figure of the Communist Party of Finland, has pointed out in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The idea of peace, relaxation of international tension, the relaxation which the Soviet Union champions so consistently, runs throughout Konstantin Chernenko's address, he said. As our country's President Mauno Koivisto has emphasized, the major task of Finland's foreign policy has been and is to follow the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" and the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Jouko Kajanoja said. As Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed in his address, this foreign policy of Finland is given due credit in the Soviet Union, Jouko Kajanoja emphasized.

Koivisto Address

LD211747 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 21 Sep 84

["Mauno Koivisto's Speech on Soviet Television" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- Follows the complete text of the speech delivered by Finland's President Mauno Koivisto and shown by Soviet Central Television today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland.

The arrival of peace in the autumn of 1944 after the grim wartime years gave the Finns a fresh hope for a better future, for a return to normalcy and day-to-day work.

"The conclusion of the armistice agreement on September 19 created preconditions for building relationships between Finland and the Soviet Union as states and also relationships between our peoples on the basis of goodneighbourliness and mutual trust. A period of friendship and cooperation was ushered in by the agreement. The conclusion of that agreement became an historic turning point and marked the revision of the entire policy line on a permanent basis towards positive development in our bilateral relations."

"In the autumn 40 years ago Finland adopted a new foreign policy line, which was consistently pursued by President Paasikivi in his aetivity of a statesman. An atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation began gradually to be created between Finland and the Soviet Union. In 1948 that development was consolidated by the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries. That document, which demonstrated its historic value and ever lasting importance, decisively channeled our relations into a new course, which met the basic interests of the two countries and peoples. As time went on the far-sightedness of that decision became more obvious. The treaty has already been prolonged three times without any revision of its contents. It defines the stable development of our relations all the way to the next millennium."

"In his day President Paasikivi supervised that basic work which was needed to make the policy of goodneighbourliness and mutual trust understood as a foreign policy line of the entire nation. His successor, President Kekkonen, concentrated his efforts on the constant development of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, on the promotion of mutual trust and on the expansion of bilateral exchanges. Now, on the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement, there is every reason to note the value and importance of the work done by my esteemed predecessors. The continuation and consolidation of the foreign policy course known as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen foreign policy line is my most important task as the state leader of Finland.

As years went on the broad sections of the Finnish public became active in mutual exchanges and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union in trade, economic, scientific, cultural and public cooperation and many other fields. The support of the state authorities and the entire people of Finland gives an impetus to participants in this cooperation.

"The Finland-Soviet Union Friendship Society well exemplifies the keen interest of Finnish citizens in the development of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The society was established shortly after the conclusion of the armistice agreement so it will also mark its 40th anniversary. In this context it is worthwhile recalling with due respect the great role played in the positive development of Finnish-Soviet relations by the work of the society amidst the population after the conclusion of the armistice agreement. The state authorities should always render full-scale support to the friendship society in its noble work.

Forty years of peaceful coexistence, mutual trust and friendship constitute quite a considerable timespan in state-to-state relations. That period accounts for the greater part of Finland's history as an independent state. Our relations, based on friendship, goodneighbourliness and mutual trust, are a brilliant example of cooperation between countries with different social systems. The results achieved in the positive development of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union create good preconditions and a solid basis for the comprehensive strengthening and expansion of these relations in future as well."

Finnish Foreign Minister Cited

LD231450 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Helsinki September 23 TASS -- The conclusion of an armistice agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland in September 1944 created preconditions for a decisive breakthrough in relations between the two countries, Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland and chairman of the Centre Party, said at a seminar on cooperation in information communication organized by journalists of the Centre Party and NOVOSTI.

The development of relations between the USSR and Finland in the spirit of friendship and trust, the minister said, became manifest in the conclusion of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. That treaty is an important factor of promoting peace and stability in the north of Europe, and contributes to the relaxation of international tension. Paavo Vayrynen stressed the importance of the prolongation of that treaty in 1983 for another 20 years.

Touching upon the international situation, the Finnish foreign minister spoke highly of the support given by the Soviet Union to Finland's proposal to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe. He spoke in favour of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act in 1985 giving a fresh impetus to the process initiated by the European conference which had taken place in the Finnish capital.

Seppo Kaariainen, general secretary of the Centre Party, who also addressed the seminar, expressed satisfaction with the extension of contacts between the CPSU and the Centre Party, contributing to stronger friendship and goodneighbourliness between the two countries.

USSR Greets Koivisto

PM201440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president

Esteemed Mr President!

It is 40 years since the historic event of September 1944: the signing of the armistice agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland.

This act of great political significance created the prerequisites for a radical restructuring of Soviet-Finnish relations and for putting them on the road of good-neighborliness and friendship. The armistice agreement served as a starting point in the formation of Finland's new foreign policy course.

The Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1948 was the reliable basis for this course.

The historic importance of the 1948 treaty was convincingly reaffirmed during your June 1983 official visit to the USSR when a protocol for the ahead-of-schedule extension of the treaty for another 20-year period was signed.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to further strengthening friendly, good-neighborly relations with Finland, to deepening mutual trust, and to developing fruitful cooperation between our countries, seeing in this cooperation a convincing reaffirmation of the vitality of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

People in the Soviet Union assess at its worth your personal contribution, Mr President, to the cause of supporting and further expanding the level and scale of Soviet-Finnish ties.

On this portentous day we send you best wishes for the prosperity of the people of friendly Finland and for successes for you personally in your responsible state activity. We express the confidence that the friendship and constructive cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and promote a strengthening of peace and international security and cooperation.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Koivisto Greetings to USSR

PM201400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Allow me today, on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union, to express to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and through it to the entire Soviet people best congratulations and wishes for successes on my own behalf and on behalf of the entire Finnish people.

The conluding of the armistice agreement marked the start of a new era in relations between our countries. It created the basic prerequisites for the fruitful development of those relations. This development was reinforced by the concluding in 1948 of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance which is a reliable guarantee of our mutual relations in accordance with both sides' fundamental interests. Today we can note with satisfaction that our relations are typified by trust and stability and cooperation has become vigorous and multifaceted.

I am sure that we can continue to expect this favorable development in the future too.

Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president

USSR Greets Sorsa

PM201416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister

On the 40th anniversary of the conluding of the armistice agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland we note with satisfaction that the years that have elapsed have utterly proved the correctness of the path chosen by our countries: the path of building relations of goodneighborliness, friendship, and all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation. The desire of our countries' peoples to live in peace and harmony was reflected in the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance whose historic role in and lasting importance for Soviet-Finnish relations was graphically reaffirmed when it was extended until the start of the next millenium.

Finland's peace-loving foreign policy, known worldwide as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," which is founded on the 1948 treaty, makes a weighty contribution to ensuring stability in northern Europe and the maintenance and development of the all-European process and to the cause of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

We are confident that the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue their onward and successful development.

USSR Council of Ministers

Sorsa's Greetings to USSR

PM201408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Council of Ministers

Allow me on behalf of the Finnish Government and on my own behalf to express to the USSR Council of Ministers the most cordial congratulations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The concluding of the armistice agreement is an important milestone marking the start of a new era in the history of our two countries. In the last 40 years, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have become truly goodneighborly and typified by trust and multifaceted cooperation. Today we can note with satisfaction that thanks to the extension last year of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assist- and, prospects for the development of our relations are guaranteed until the start of the next millenium.

Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister

AUCCTU Marks Anniversary

PM240926 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sept 84 p 1

[Own correspondent V Kopytin dispatch: "Meetings on Finnish Soil"]

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Sep -- An AUCCTU delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, arrived in Helsinki today to attend the 28th session of the Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Standing Committee. The delegation was meet at the capital's station by the chaimen and secretaries of all four of the country's main trade union centers.

At present, Finland's trade unions are widely celebrating the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland. More than 200 guests from the Soviet Union are taking part in events to greet "40 Years of Peace and Friendship" in 14 Finnish cities.

The Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Standing Committee session opened this afternoon. Taking part in it on the Soviet side are: S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; V.F. Bogatikov, secretary of the AUCCTU; and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department. Present in the Hall of Sessions on the Finnish side were: P. Viinanen and O. Kanninen, chairman of the Finnish Central Trade Union Organization; P. Prusti, chairman of the Central Employees Trade Union Organization; Y. Reini, chairman of the Central Union of Finnish Technical Employees Organizations; R. Lehtinen, chairman of the Central Organization of Specialists With Higher Education; secretaries of trade union centers; and chairmen of the leading sector trade unions.

Over 2 days the session participants will discuss an extensive range of issues concerning the present-day international situation, the state of relations between Soviet and Finnish trade unions, and the expansion and deepening of their cooperation and friendly ties.

Finnish TU Group Visits Moscow

LD222247 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A gala session organized by the Soviet capital's trade unions took place at the Palace of Culture of the Zil Car Factory in Moscow today, marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish armistice. The participants in the session warmly welcomed a Finnish Trade Union delegation. The session was opened by the secretary of the Moscow Trade Union Council (Yevgeniy Zernov). He said that the armistice treaty opened a new era in the development of Soviet-Finnish relations. Today these relations are an excellent example of the goodneighborly cooperation of countries with different social systems.

The participants in the session warmly welcomed the Finnish Trade Union Federation secretary, Lauri Ihalainen, who stressed the successful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This treaty created the possibility of developing cooperation in all fields, including the trade unions. Our relations are stable and cover all sectors of cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. Cooperation between Finnish and Soviet workers is developing in the correct direction, wich is the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship, Lauri Ihalainen underlined.

SKP MEETING ADVOCATES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM201505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Finnish Communists' Meetings"]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Sep -- A mass meeting of Finnish Communists has been held here beneath the banner of "Strengthening the Unity of the Finnish Communist Party." It was addressed by prominent Finnish Communist Party (SKP) figures I. Kajanoja and T. Sinisalo.

The meeting was preceded by other meetings and seminars attended by party members employed in production, women, young people, members of the intelligentsia, scientific and cultural figures, and party veterans. At all these functions there was a discussion of topical tasks related to strengthening the Communist Party's influence among the masses and stepping up its activity in the struggle for peace and in defense of working people's interests on the basis of the political decisions of the 20th SKP Congress.

It was stressed in the speeches that under current conditions in Finland exceptional importance attaches to the activity of a militant and cohesive Communist Party advocating friendship with the Soviet Union and the development of fraternal relations with the CPSU and the international communist movement as a whole.

Sinisalo Addresses Meeting

PM191613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Most Important Condition for Preserving Peace"]

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Sep -- In connection with the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles and the buildup of revanchist demonstrations taking place in the FRG with the support of the most reactionary circles of international imperialism, there is an increased threat that a new world war could begin on German soil, T. Sinisalo, an eminent figure of the Finnish Communist Party, said at a meeting of Finnish Communist Party veterans.

The Soviet Union, he continued, made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism, including Finland's liberation from the "brown plague." The USSR and the other socialist countries are now the main force in the struggle for peace and progress. The most important condition for preserving peace and moving on to disarmament is the resolute rebuffing of imperialist circles' efforts to achieve military superiority. That is why there is no more important task now than to rally and expand the activity of all forces advocating peace, friendship with the Soviet Union, and the further enhancement of the prestige of the "Finnish peace champions" organization and the "Finland-Soviet Union" society.

T. Sinisalo stressed also the need to galvanize the activity of the entire Finnish workers movement and called for consolidation of the unity and militancy of the Finnish Communist Party.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. POLICY TOWARD FINLAND

PM211002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel V. Chernysh article: "Attempts at Crude Interference. Provocative Behavior of U.S. Emissaries in Finland"]

[Text] Visitors from Washington have stepped up their visits to Finland. R. Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security policy, and a delegation of members of the Armed Services Committee of U.S. Congress House of Representatives were there last month. It was announced that the assistant secretary (incidentally, one of the most inveterate Pentagon "hawks") arrived "at the invitation of the U.S. ambassador in Helsinki," while the congressmen came "on their own initiative."

The Finns are a hospitable people and give a cordial welcome to guests who take an interest in their history, culture, contemporary life, and affairs and who respect their country's traditions and foreign policy. However, the guests from Washington demonstrated quite clearly that they are guided by quite different considerations and pursue other aims.

R. Perle issued statements extolling the American arms buildup programs and belittling the significance of the CSCE Final Act, as well as making crude anti-Soviet attacks. He spoke unfavorably off Finland's defense policy. The U.S. assistant defense secretary was echoed by the American congressmen, who raised a provocative question in Helsinki: In what way, they asked, is Finland preparing to repulse "a possible attack by the USSR"?

The assistant Pentagon chief went so far as to call on the countries of norhtern Europe to cut back their trade and economic ties with the USSR. He not only confirmed the unfavorable U.S. attitude toward the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of the continent but was also scathing about that proposal, supported by the majority of the Finnish population, declaring that it is "pointless" and "utter nonsense."

All this aroused the indignation of the Finnish public and many of the country's press organs. As the newspaper TIEDONANTAJA wrote, R. Perle's visit can be evaluated only "as a crude provocation against Finland and its foreign policy."

Washington's attempts to interfere in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and trade exchange between Finland and the Soviet Union are sharply condemned in the country. The Finnish public warns against Washington's designs to "hitch" Finland to the technological blockade of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries proclaimed by the United States.

"The desire to make Finland observe the NATO and U.S. military-political restrictions on exports serves only the political aims of U.S. extreme right-wing circles, which dream of world supremacy," the newspaper KANSAN UUTISET emphasizes. The newspaper points out that the implementation of the economic cooperation program and the comprehensive strengthening of political cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union best serve the cause of peace in the north of the European Continent, as well as being a positive example on a wider scale.

It is really hard to distinguish the American representatives' statements from direct interference in the country's internal affairs and from attempts to drag it into Reagan's adventurist "crusade" against the Soviet Union and to hinder the development of friendly Finnish-Soviet relations.

This is not the first time that provocative sallies have been undertaken against the states of northern Europe, which, according to U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman, is regarded as a region suitable for rehearsing the "limited war" strategy. The NATO bosses spare no effort or money when it is a question of building up the strength of the bloc's northern flank and do not abandon their hopes of expanding it at the expense of the states situated there which are not members of NATO.

General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces, Europe, has repeatedly addressed himself in this regard to both Finland and Sweden. In an interview granted to a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT last year he arrogantly preached how Finland should ensure its "defense capability." At the same time, the American general propoagated the thesis that "the northern territory has always been of critical significance for a NATO military presence." During the holding of combined NATO exercises in northern Norway, near the Soviet border last March, Rogers discoursed irresponsibly and freely on NATO's "serious attitude" to "a possible attack by Soviet troops across Suomi territory" (Finland).

People in Finland realized what was what, evaluated the American general's statements as a crude provocation, and dealt a resolute rebuff to his pretensions. General L. Sutela, commander in chief of Finland's Defense Forces, declared that Rogers does not know Finland's Defense Forces, declared that Rogers does not know Finland, its people, and its relations with its neighbors, just as he does not know the contents of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. And J. Saukkonen, who was Finland's defense minister at the time, emphasized that Finland had adopted a pledge under that treaty to defend the country's territory if an attempt were made to use it for a possible attack on the Soviet Union. Special note was taken of the trust which has been created between the USSR and Finland over the decades since World War II and which is contantly being strengthened.

There is no need to repeat that both countries are interested in such trust and in strengthening goodneighborliness and cooperation. This is an important property of Soviet-Finnish relations. And the unfriendly aim of the United States in encroaching on the sovereignty of our northern neighbor is clear. Instead of intimidating Finland with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat," the American visitors ought to acquaint the Finnish people with NATO's sinister militarist plans. And explain, for example, why during the NATO staff exercises held at Bodo 3 years ago, the Norwegian Armed Forces "inflicted" a hypothetical nuclear strike against Finnish territory, while nuclear weapons were "granted" to Norway by the U.S. Air Force.

As the Finnish newspaper TIEDONANTAJA wrote last June, the U.S. State Department does not rule out the possibility that "in a crisis situation affecting the north" nuclear weapons will be used in that region. A high-ranking U.S. State Department official, with whom representatives of the Finnish press met in Washington, did not consent to give "simple guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be directed against Finland."

How could he give guarantees if, according to foreign press reports, 21 regions of Finland are marked on Pentagon maps as targets for inflicting nuclear strikes? Washington is reluctant to accept the fact that the peoples of north European states unambiguously voice their desire to strengthen security in this part of the world and that official circles and statesmen in Finland and Sweden advocate the creation in northern Europe of a nuclear weapon-free zone. It ignores the call issued from Helsinki 2 decades ago for northern Europe to be proclaimed a nuclear-free zone.

That call from U.K. Kekkonen lives and is acquiring ever more supporters. Speaking in Helsinki last year on the 20th anniversary of the advancement of that proposal, President M. Koivisto of the Finnish Republic especially noted the Soviet Union's readiness to respect the status of such a zone and to grant guarantees to a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The USSR has also expressed readiness to consider the question of certain measures, substantial measures, with regard to its own territory adjacent to the zone, which would help to strengthen its nuclear-free status, and readiness to discuss with the interested sides the question of giving nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea.

Replying to the appeal of the International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared that the creation of nuclear-free zones is an important avenue in the struggle to strengthen security and that "the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is resolutely in favor of creating nuclear-free zones, in particular, in northern Europe and the Balkans, removing battlefield nuclear weapons from a corresponding zone in central Europe, and ridding Europe altogether of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons."

Unlike the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, the Soviet Union pursues a policy aimed at maintaining stable conditions of peace and security in northern Europe. And this policy meets with the approval of all peace-loving forces.

USSR, TURKEY SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985

PM201450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Mutual Interest"]

[Text] Ankara September 19 TASS -- A protocol on trade between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey for 1985 has been signed here. The protocol provides for a 100 percent rise in trade between the two countries. The Soviet Union will supply Turkey with different machinery and equipment, oil and oil products, electricity, liquid ammonia, mineral fertilizers, pulp and other commodities, while the USSR will receive from the Republic of Turkey cotton, olive oil, citrus fruits, filbert nut kernels, beans, malt, live cattle, tobacco, mineral raw materials, chemicals, and manufactured consumer goods. A long-term agreement on delivery of natural gas from the USSR to Turkey was also signed. In accordance with the agreement, Turkey will be supplied with up to 6,000 million cubic meters of gas annually for 25 years, starting in 1987.

The document was signed from the Soviet side by the head of the Soviet governmental trade delegation, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov; from the Turkish side, by minister of state and advisor to the prime minister on questions of foreign trade and treasury, Erkin Pakdemirli. The Soviet delegation was received by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and had conversations with Turkish officials. Both sides declared for further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries, stressing the important role to be played by the executed documents.

U.S. EMBASSY BOMBING INVESTIGATION PLANNED

LD211543 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- According to the latest data more than a hundred people were hurt as a result of the explosion in the American Embassy on Thursday. Two Americans died and 24 were injured. Rescue work continues. As reported by news agencies, a special group has been formed at the United States State Department to investigate the events in Beirut. The group is headed by Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy and has already left for the Lebanese capital.

LIBYAN NAVAL SQUADRON TO CALL AT ODESSA

LD212114 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement made a three-ship naval squadron of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is on a training cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Seas with naval college cadets on board is to call at the Soviet port of Odessa in the period of September 24 to 27. The Libyan ships' voyage is headed by Captain First Class Salem Miftah al-Zouri.

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM240947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Abdelmadjid Allahoum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, presented his credentials in the Kremlin on 19 September to B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place between B.A. Ashimov and A. Allahoum. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, also took part.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD221951 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad September 22 TASS -- A spokesman for the High Military Command of Iraq said that in the early hours today Iraqi troops have attacked the oil refinery complex in the Iranian port city of Bandar-Khomeyni.

A communique about combat operations on the Iranian-Iraqi front says that yesterday Iraqi artillery repeatedly shelled the Iranian positions, supply lines and areas troop concentration east of Basra in the northern part of the front and the Naysan sector, inflicting losses in manpower and materiel on the enemy.

Nicosia September 22 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that sporadic exchanges of fire took place in individual sectors of the front in the past twenty four hours. Iranian artillery destroyed several weapon emplacements and depots of the enemy.

KAPITONOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HAVANA

LD211221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet let by Comrade Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Havana for home today. During a short stop in the Cuban capital on their way from Mexico, the Soviet parliamentarians visited the Lenin Central Park and laid flowers at the first memorial in the Western Hemisphere to the leader of the world proletariat.

The delegation returned today to Moscow. It was met at the airport by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

ASHIMOV RECEIVES MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM211517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Chronicle" report]

[Text] B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received on 18 September, a group from the National Congress of Mexico headed by Rojelio Carvalho, chairman of a National Congress Commission.

During a friendly conversation, the need to further expand and deepen multifaceted interstate contacts was noted and the important role played in their development by parliamentarians stressed. Satisfaction was expressed with the fact that regarding the most important problems of the present time -- the struggle for peace and disarmament -- the two countries' stances coincide.

Taking part in the conversation were A.S. Kaledin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and also H. Flores de la Pena, Mexico's ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the guests left the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE UNION OFFICIALS -- Trade union leaders from Argentina have arrived in Uzbekistan. They are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet trade unions. The guests will acquaint themselves with the structure of trade union organizations and confer with trade union aktivs. They will also visit a number of farms and industrial factories and acquaint themselves with the living conditions of the workers. Meanwhile, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council say that 150 trade union representatives from 50 countries visited Uzbekistan last year. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Sep GF]

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS CHERNENKO ORDER OF LENIN

LD231814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued in Moscow on the awarding of the Order of Lenin and third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; date not given]

[Text] For his outstanding services in party and state activities in the development and implementation of Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the development of the economy and culture, and the strengthening of the defense capacity of the USSR, and for his great personal contribution to strengthening peace and the security of the people, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, is awarded the Order of Lenin and a third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

AFP ASSESSES CHERNENKO HEALTH DETERIORATION

NC212038 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko appeared to have difficulty in breathing and forming his phrases when he appeared on television here today.

Mr Chernenko, delivering a message to Finland on the 40th anniversary of the armistice between the two countries, appeared to be heavily made up and sat throughout the transmission with his hands on a desk top.

The deterioration in his health seen during his last appearance three days ago did not appear to have progressed. On that occasion, when he presented the Order of Lenin to the Greek Communist Party leader Kharilaos Florakis, his face was marked by red blotches. These were not visible today.

In today's message Mr Chernenko spoke of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, and said he believed if "the relations between states were conducted in the same spirit, the world community would benefit greatly."

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION

PM211159 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has discussed work carried out by the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers to improve the utilization of fuel, heat, and electricity. It was noted that these issues are being examined more frequently at sessions of the . nomous Republic Council of Ministers Presidium and rayon and city soviet ispolkoms and that a targeted comprehensive program for saving energy resources in the national economy has been drawn up and is being implemented in the republic. A number of enterprises and organizations have reduced losses and cut down the relative consumption of fuel and energy by means of modernization and retooling of production capacities, improved bookkeeping, and the introduction of set norms for fuel and energy consumption.

At the same time the session emphasized that the activity of the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers still did not fully meet the demands made by the party and the governmnet for reinforcing the policy of economizing fuel and energy resources, and that proper exactingness was still not being displayed toward leaders of associations and enterprises in the autonomous republic. In 1981-1983 the targets for saving electricity, gasoline, and diesel fuel were not met in the republic as a whole.

This situation was able to develop because the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms do not subject the reasons for the failure to meet targets for saving energy resources to an in-depth analysis, pay little attention to the introduction in production of highly efficient, energy-saving manufacturing processes, and fail to reveal potential for reducing the high materials input of products and thus to reduce fuel and energy consumption. The decisions adopted often do not contain concrete proposals for eliminating shortcomings and do little to improve matters. Because of the lack of proper organization and monitoring on the part of economic and soviet organs, many major measures stipulated in the targeted comprehensive program for saving energy resources are implemented only partially and considerably behind schedule.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has instructed the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers to immediately adopt effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings mentioned in the present decision and to reinforce the monitoring of the implementation of the set targets targets, norms, and measures to save fuel and energy resources by associations, enterprises, organizations, and sovkhozes in the republic's territory.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session also examined the question of the implementation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers' decision "On Serious Shortcomings and Distortions in the Development of Collective Horticulture and Truck Farming." It acknowledged that many soviet and economic organs have stepped up their work to establish order in the activities of horticultural societies and have reinforced the monitoring of the observance of legislation that applies to collective horticultural activities by workers and employees, and of the norms and rules governing building work on plots of land. The development of collective horticulture and truck farming on a sound basis has met with a favorable response from the population and contributes to the additional production of agricultural products and to the sensible use of leisure by working people and their families.

However, work to eliminate shortcomings and distortions in collective horticulture is often formalistic and half-hearted. Garden-plot building regulations are violated and structures that do not correspond to the prescribed dimensions are erected. Frequently, plowland and grazing land are used for orchards and truck farming plots, and there are instances of land being taken without authorization.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has instructed autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms to establish proper order in the activities of horticultural societies, to enhance the role and responsibility of economic organs in this matter, and to make people who tolerate the abuse of official position and the violation of the prescribed norms and rules governing horticulture and truck farming strictly accountable.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION EXAMINES AUTO INDUSTRY

PM191249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Legislative Proposals Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions was held 14 September in the Kremlin.

The commissions examined the question of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry in observing legislation on the protection of socialist property. They heard reports by minister V.N. Polyakov and head of the deputies' subcommission G.V. Kolbin. V.A. Vasilyev, V.I. Kazakov, V.S. Leonov, and G.A. Tomilov, and USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov spoke in the debate on this question.

The decision adopted by the commissions noted that the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, as the headquarters of one of industry's sectors, is carrying out definite work aimed at improving output quality, making rational use of physical resources, and eliminating shortcomings and other losses. At the same time, proper order has still not been introduced in this important matter. Considerable damage is being done to socialist property through mismanagement, including deterioration of components and metal through poor shortage. The sector's enterprises frequently violate delivery discipline, which also entails material losses. Work to prevent embezzlement and other law violations is poorly organized. Labor collectives are still not geared enough to waging an uncompromising struggle against existing negative phenomena, and in a number of cases, the ministry has a liberal attitude to enterprise leaders who permit mismanagement, wastefulness, and deterioration of materials and components.

The commissions recommended that the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and also the USSR People's Control Committee and law enforcement organs implement specific measures aimed at further improving work to ensure the proper safekeeping of valuable materials at enterprises of the automotive industry and stepping up the policy of economy and thrift.

In accordance with the work plan, the commissions also discussed the question of examination by USSR ministries and state committees of deputies' proposals and criticisms voiced at the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, during discussion of the draft Law on Labor Collectives. The session created a deputies' preparatory commission to study the question of the observance of the aforementioned law at certain enterprises and organizations of the Latvian SSR.

The session was chaired by Ye.K. Ligachev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the session were B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leading workers of a number of ministries and departments.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD212312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Minsk today.

There was discussion of the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and the raising of its role in the communist upbringing of young people and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches on party work with young people. A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Ways of improving the ideological upbringing of young people were examined in detail and with great interest. It was stressed that this is a most important task for the party, the whole state, and the whole people. Special attention was drawn to the need to step up, in the context of the international situation which is taking shape, the military and patriotic upbringing of young people and to improve their training for service in the USSR Armed Forces. The plenum defined ways of ensuring the further organizational and political strengthening of the Komsomol and stressed the importance of greater attention to this work on the part of primary party organizations. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

UKRAINIAN PLENUM ELECTS KRYUCHKOV TO POLITBURO

AU211630 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1515 GMT 21 Sep 84

["Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 21 September.

Invited to participate in the plenum proceedings were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Ukrainian ministers, and leaders of some other republic-level organizations who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, as well as bureau members of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and first secretaries of oblast Komsomol committees.

Vedernikov, sector chief in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum proceedings. The plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership in the Komsomol and raising the latter's role in the communist education of youths, and complying with the instructions given in regard to these issues by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report.

Those participating in the discussion were: Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Dobrik, Lvov Obkom first secretary; Drogulentsev, complex brigade leader at the Voroshilovgrad Diesel Locomotive Production Association; Nochevkin, Odessa Obkom first secretary; Priymak, party committee secretary at the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Combine in Dneprodzerzhinsk; Kucherenko, Donetsk Obkom second secretary; Olenenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Seroshtan, chairman of the 19th Party Congress Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Crimean Oblast; Girenko, Kherson Obkom first secretary; Makarov, party committee secretary at the Shevchenko State University in Kiev; Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner-decorated Black Sea Fleet; and Mironenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed. The plenum sanctioned for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership in the Komsomol and raising the latter's role in the communist education of youths, and complying with the directives given in regard to these issues by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The plenum adopted a decision and sanctioned a plan for measures to further improve the quality of ideological work in the republic. A report on the item was delivered by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

The plenum elected Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Kryuchkov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

Kryuchkov Biography

AU221430 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1645 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Vasiliy Dimitriyevich Kryuchkov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, born in 1928 in Tula Oblast, is a Russian, a CPSU member since 1949, and has higher education. He is a graduate of the Dnepropetrovsk State University named after the 300th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, and is a mechanical engineer. From 1951 he was employed at the Southern Machine-Building Plant as a foreman, senior foreman, shop deputy chief, shop chief, and party committee secretary. Since 1974 he has been a department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy. He holds the Order of Lenin, the October Revolution Order, two Labor Red Banner Orders, medals of the USSR, an honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and is a recipient of a USSR State Prize.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO KIEV OFFICIALS

AU240756 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] On 21 September, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented state awards to a group of comrades. Comrades Morgun and Tsybulko, Poltava and Kiev Obkom first secretaries, were presented with the Lenin Orders and Comrade Palazhchenko, Chernigov Obkom first secretary, with the October Revolution Order. The orders have been awarded to them for their services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Comrade Gerasimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District, and Comrade Rodin, Military Council member and chief of the District's Political Directorate were presented with honorary certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded to them for their active participation in public and political life and for their great work in the military and patriotic education of the republic's working people.

The recipients expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high appraisal of their work, and assured that they would continue to dedicate all their forces to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet homeland.

KGB CHAIRMAN CHEBRIKOV VISITS ESTONIA 20-23 SEP

LD231849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, was in the Estonian Republic between 20 and 23 September. We took part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Estonian SSR from the fascist occupiers, and presented to Tallinn the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class.

The candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo visited the Tallinn Sewing Production Association imeni (Klementi), the fishing collective farm imeni Kirova, and sociocultural amenities. In conversations with workers, collective farmers, and heads of enterprises, he was interested in the effect which their initiatives have on plan fulfillment and in their working and living conditions.

Comrade Chebrikov presented the Order of Lenin to Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee, who was conferred the award for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

During a conversation with the members and candidate members of the Buro of the Estonia Central Committee Community Party, a businesslike and fundamental [printsipiyalnyy] discussion took place on the progress in fulfilling the plans for 1984 and the 5-year period as a whole. Particular attention was devoted to questions relating to heightening the role of primary party organizations.

Presents Award to Tallinn

LD222053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] In the capital of Estonia today a solemn session dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the fascist invaders and to the presentation to Tallinn of the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class, was held.

This high award marks the courage and staunchness displayed by the working people of the city in the struggle against the fascist-German invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and the successes achieved in economic and cultural construction. Warmly greeted by those present, Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee For State Security, addressed the session.

[Begin Chebrikov recording] Dear comrades! On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I warmly congratulate the participants in this solemn meeting and all the working people of the republic on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Estonia from the fascist aggressors and on the award to the city of Tallinn of the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class. I wish you great new successes in the building of communism. [applause]

It is with great satisfaction, comrades, that I discharge the mission of honor entrusted to me by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to you, the courageous participants in the liberation of Estonia, veterans of war and of labor, and all the working people of the republic, cordial congratulations from him in connection with this jubilee. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich sends you his wishes for good health, happiness, and new labor achievements, and expresses his firm confidence that the Communists and all the working people of Soviet Estonia will spare neither effort nor energy for the successful completion of the tasks of the 11th 5-year Plan, and will persistently struggle to implement all the party's designs. [applause]

Comrades, the Estonian people endured with honor the burdensome trials of the Great Patriotic War; they endured them together with all the peoples of the Soviet country. The eternal flame at the Maarjamae Memorial and Tonismagi Square, and the hundreds of monuments and obelisks on Estonian soil tell us more eloquently than anything else that the sons of all the peoples in our fatherland fought in the battles to liberate Soviet Estonia. We, comrades, will always remember this. We will tirelessly strengthen the friendship among the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War. All the Soviet people are delighted by the truly great results of the creative work of the working people of the republic. Estonia today is a highly developed Soviet, socialist republic, with many branches of industry, intensive agriculture, and a constantly rising standard of living for the working people. [end recording]

Touching on the present international situation, Comrade Chebrikov noted that the cause of its deterioration are well-known to all the peoples. The present U.S. Administration is constantly stepping up tension in the world. The rulers of the United States endeavor to operate from a position of strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, said the speaker:

[Begin Chebrikov recording] Serious concern is caused by the growth of revanchist tendencies in the FRG, effectively encouraged by the FRG Government, which is following in the wake of the U.S. Administration's adventurist foreign policy. However, in our time there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. The struggle for lasting peace, to prevent the threat of nuclear war, for the freedom and independence of peoples, and for social progress has been and remains the unchanging basis of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. [applause]

And now, comrades, permit me to discharge the mission of honor entrusted to me by the Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and present to the city of Tallinn the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Chebrikov proclaimed the decree on the award to the capital of Soviet Estonia and pinned the order to the city's banner.

Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who addressed the meeting, and the representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and peoples's intelligentsia expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high award. They gave their assurance that the working people of Estonia would apply every effort to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Communist Party Central Committee plenums, and to extend socialist competition even more widely in order to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL DEJID

LD212208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, today received Comrade Dejid, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the party's Central Committee, who was passing through Moscow on his way home. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SHCHERBINA ATTENDS URENGOY GAS PIPELINE EXHIBIT

LD220844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1852 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS) -- "The gas from Urengoy serves the cause of peace," declared Anatoliy Veselyev, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, at the opening of an exhibition devoted to the construction of the Urengoy-Western Europe gas pipeline. The overall length of the gas pipeline will be 4465 km. The builders have pledged to assemble two-thirds of the planned length of the gas pipeline by the end of 1985, said Anatoliy Veselyev.

Present at the opening of the exhibition were Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vladimir Cherskov, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; Vasiliy Dinkov, minister of the gas industry; and other officials.

CHERNENKO, ALIYEV SIGN DUMBADZE OBITUARY

PM211550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

["Nodar Vladimirovich Dumbadze Obituary"]

[Excerpts] Multinational Soviet literature has suffered a heavy loss -- Nodar Vladimirovich Dumbadze, prominent Soviet writer and public figure, USSR Lenin prizewinner, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, and chairman of the Georgian Writers Union Board, died on 14 September at the age of 57 after a long illness.

The whole of Nodar Dumbadze's life and creativity were devoted to serving the Soviet people and the cause of communism.

Nodar Vladimirovich Dumbadze was born in Tblisi on 14 July 1928.

[Signed] K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, G.F. Sizov, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.N. Pastukhov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, T.N. Menteshashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, D.L. Kartvelishvili, G.N. Yenukidze, V.M. Mishin, G.M. Markov, G.G. Abashidze, I.V. Abashidze, S.A. Azimov, Ch. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, Yu. Ya. Barbash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, G.A. Borovik, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, Ye.A. Yevtushenko, P.A. Zagrebelniy, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoatov, V.V. Karpov, V.M. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoatov, V.V. Karpov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, V.A. Petrosyan, G.P. Priyede, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.D. Salynskiy, S.V. Sartakov, O. Suleymenov, Yu.I. Surovtsev, Ye.I. Shurko,(M. Tank), A.B. Chakovskiy, and A.N. Chepurpov.

8-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

PM240917 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Review by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economy and Propaganda Department under the rubric "Summing up Results: August": "Heading for a Shock Finish"]

[Text] USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the results of industry's performance in August and over the first 8 months of the year indicate that labor collectives are stepping up the struggle for successful fulfillment of the annual and the 5-year plan and socialist pledges. The total volume of industrial production increased by 4.4 percent in 8 months compared with the corresponding period last year (against an annual target of 3.8 percent). The output sales plan for the same period was fulfilled 102 percent.

State targets for the production of most of the major types of goods were also met. Production efficiency indicators are pleasing. Labor productivity increased by 4.1 percent compared with January-August last year, exceeding the 8-month plan target by 2 percent. Although 95 percent of the production increase was achieved through increased labor efficiency, only 90 percent was envisaged under the annual plan. Most industrial ministries fulfilled socialist pledges for above-plan increases in labor productivity, and all ministries and union republics met the state plan labor productivity targets.

Prime costs of industrial output were reduced by 0.5 percent over and above the plan in January-July in industry as a whole. Regrettably, there are still ministries whose collectives have failed to fulfill their pledges as regards this indicator. They include the USSR Ministries of the Coal Industry, the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Food Industry, and some others. In light industry, planned expenditure was even exceeded by R145 million.

The highest January-August results were achieved by the following ministries' labor collectives (the first column shows production increases in comparison with the same period last year; the second shows labor productivity growth; the third, which traditionally shows the output sales plan fulfillment percentage, is not carried this time since the indicator is identical in all cases -- 102 percent):

Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	108	110
Ministry of Power Machine Building	108	109
Ministry of Chemical and petroleum Machine Building	108	108
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	106	109
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	105	108

And what do the end results of enterprises' work look like, notably the fulfillment of output delivery targets? The indicator of output sales under contracts and job schedules improved slightly compared with last year, but these targets have not been fully met. Enterprises and associations of the Mineral Fertilizer Production Ministry and the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are lagging most. The editorial office has also received many complaints about interruptions in timber deliveries. One of the reasons for this is that machine builders have still not fully met the timber industry's need for progressive machinery.

There are also many untapped reserves in the sector itself, which is vividly demonstrated by the Sverdlovskiy, Tyumenskiy, Irkutskiy, and some other timber procurement associations, which are reducing the size of their debt to consumers or have even completely eliminated it.

Special mention must be made of the ministries which are taking part in the economic experiment. A 100-percent fulfillment of the delivery plan has become a tradition among Belorussian light industry workers, Ukrainian food industry workers, and Lithuanian SSR local industry collectives. This tradition was not broken in August either: All three ministries fully delivered their accounts with clients.

The situation is more complicated in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Thirty-seven percent of associations and enterprises in the former and 45 percent in the latter have so far failed to reach the cherished goal. Nonethless, output sales under contracts and job schedules are proceeding relatively better in these sectors than in others.

In the fuel and energy sectors the following situation prevails. During the 8-month period, the national economy was provided with more electricity and gas than during the same period last year (by 5 and 9 percent, respectively), but on the other hand, there was less oil (including gas condensate) and coal. Although the decrease does not exceed 0.3-0.4 percent, it has nonetheless introduced a certain tightness in the fuel and energy balance, which is why it is necessary at present to further develop the movement for saving fuel and energy resources.

Over the past 8 months machine builders have done a great deal to create new prerequisites for continued labor productivity growth. Thus, machine builders are increasing the production of machine-tools with digital program control at twice the rate of increase of the production of other metal-cutting machinery; compared with January-August last year, it has increased by 21 percent, while the production of metal-cutting equipment as a whole has increased by only 9 percent. The family of industrial robots is growing: In August 1,000 units were added to make a total of 9,000 since January (an increase of 36 percent compared with last year). Considerably more instruments, automation equipment, and computer technology are now being produced in our country. Socialist competition participants must set themselves the aim of ensuring that the constantly growing technical potential produces practical returns more quickly. The initiative put forward by Leningraders to step up the intensive development of the economy on the basis of speeded-up scientific and technical progress under the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, approved by the CPSU Central Committee in August, can serve as a good example here.

As is generally known, most new capacities are commissioned for service in the fourth quarter; however, the commissioning "peak" does not always have the best effect on work quality. The question of avoiding last-minute rush jobs is an acute one, but the prevailing situation cannot be changed overnight. Clients must now display a more principled approach and not accept projects with countless jobs left unfinished. After all, this is one of the main reasons why in certain sectors, particularly the chemical, light, and food industries, the assimilation of new capacities in behind schedule.

Just over 3 months remain before the end of the year. Many labor collectives have already defined the targets which they plan to achieve in connection with next year's portentous anniversaries, notably the 40th anniversary of our victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

Workers in industry! Emulate the socialist competition pacesetters!

POWER INDUSTRY'S WINTER PREPARATION VIEWED

PM240854 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed article under the rubric "On a Current Topic": "Winter's Strict Demands"]

[Text] The cold weather is not far off, and as ever when it comes, heat and electricity consumption rockets. It is necessary to prepare particularly thoroughly for the increased fall and winter loads.

The example for other sectors is set by gas workers, who are extracting this fuel greatly ahead of schedule. In summer, for instance, they delivered more than 6 billion cubic meters of gas above plan to thermal power stations. This made it possible for the power supply workers to amass stocks of liquid and solid fuel. The target for the creation of gas reserves is also being overfulfilled. An extra 1 billion cubic meters of fuel in comparison with the same period last year has been pumped into underground storage facilities near major industrial centers.

On the whole, our electric power systems are also reliably provided for. The country's power stations have overfulfilled the half-year plan, producing more than twice the 1970 level of electricity. The Lithuanian, Zaporozhye, Belovskaya, Tashkent, Konakovo, Lukomlskoye, and a number of other GRESes are now, as before, well prepared for the difficult fall and winter vigil. However, things are by no means like that everywhere. The repairs to the Khavarovsk TETS, for instance, are clearly behind schedule. After all, time, as they say, is running out: All power supply projects must be passed ready for winter by 15 November. The TETSes at Tyumen and Tobolsk, TETS-1 at Nizhnekamsk, the Saransk, Kazan, and Volgograd TETS-2's, and the Astrakhan GRES are also being repaired slowly.

There are great shortcomings in the work of oil workers, who did not cope with the plan for the first half-year. Many coal mining enterprises have also permitted lags behind schedule, putting partners in other sectors in a difficult position. The metallurgical giants of Urals, the Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil, and Orsk-Khalilovo combines, are now experiencing acute shortages of the so-called "fat" brands of coking coal.

The duty of the leaders of labor collectives and trade union committees and all workers in the fuel and energy complex is to take measures to ensure the uninterrupted and complete satisfaction of all the national economy's needs. Trade union councils and committees and supervisory workers must introduce the best experience more actively, campaign combatively against mismanagement, and uncover reserves.

Of course, it is not enough to confine oneself to building up energy resources. It is also important to conserve in every possible way and close all channels of losses. There are many excellent examples of assiduous, enterprising management. The Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc Combine, for instance, provides for most of its heat needs from secondary resources, that is, energy that was previously a waste product of production.

However, the assiduous and thrifty approach to fuel and energy does not yet prevail everywhere. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, while persistently permitting large losses of energy resources, request that their supplies of gas, fuel oil, forge and steam coal, and electricity be increased.

In resolving the global problems of supplying sectors and enterprises with heat and energy, it must not be forgotten that in the fall-winter period, fraught with colds and chills, it is necessary to ensure comfort at each workplace and in all housing accommodation. Overhauling heat networks, coordinating heating equipment, installing hot-air curtains, and glazing windows is the task for the remaining days of fine weather. This is the vital concern of the leaders of enterprises and trade union committees.

SHORTCOMINGS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION NOTED

LD232017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades! Nowhere in the world is as much housing erected as in our country. Over 2 million apartments -- that is the result for last year, and approximately that many will be built again this year.

However, the situation as a whole cannot be considered favorable. There are evident shortcomings in engineering training and organization of production, violations of industrial and labor discipline, incomplete deliveries, and weak coordination of the activities of cooperating enterprises. This leads to hasty jobs on building sites, inconsistency in the commissioning of housing, and consequently, low quality.

Thus, last year the lowest assessment -- satisfactory -- was accorded to 43 percent of housing in the RSFSR, and around 83 percent in Georgia. Here is data on the consistency of work: 41 percent of the annual program for housing in the RSFSR, approximately 33 percent in Estonia, and 28 percent in Turkmenistan were handed over in December. Is it possible in such circumstances to talk of the observance of production methods and the high quality of building work?

A house with imperfections is not only inconvenient for the new resident, but also extremely expensive for the builders themselves. Defects lead to alterations, overexpenditure of raw and other materials, and a rise in the cost of installations. This is one of the reasons the Ministry of Construction did not fulfill all points in the plan for economizing on material and technological resources last year or the first 6 months of this year.

A block of apartments is the final result of the united efforts of many labor collectives, the conclusive link in a complex technological chain. Planners and workers in the construction materials industry, transport workers, assembly workers, and decorators make their contribution to the common cause. It is important to involve all these units in quality improvement so that it will be advantageous for them to build well, and unprofitable for them to build poorly. For this, it is necessary to make construction workers' earnings directly dependent on the quality of work, to more boldly encourage conscientious work and punish negligent work.

Then, the new residents will not need to stop up cracks in the apartments and repaste the wallpaper, but the builders will rectify defects in inhabited housing. In other words, many participants in the discussion of the letter on the honor of construction workers believe that everything has to be done as it should be -- completely, diligently, and with pride in one's work.

PRAVDA ASSESSES HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

PM240910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[V. Yakovlev "Agricultural Review": "Grain Backup; No Such Thing as an Easy Harvest; With All Production Line Components; What the Consumer Receives"]

[Excerpts] Autumn covers the land like a sovereign lord. Rural workers are increasingly attuning their work to its harsh calendar. Time is making them hurry with the harvest and store the fruits of the fields as quickly as possible. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 17 September grain and leguminous crops had been harvested on 98.8 million hectares -- 87 percent of the total area, and grain had been threshed on 95.8 million hectares. Machine operators are conducting the harvest of grain corn and sunflowers; cotton and flax growers are gathering in their harvest; the influx of products from vegetable fields is increasing; and field procurement is not yet over. Some 63.4 million metric tons of hay, 65.3 million metric tons of haylage, and 6.3 million metric tons of grass meal have been stored for the winter. This, as we can see, is insufficient, thus making it necessary to accelerate forage procurement.

There is also much concern at the moment about the future harvest. Winter sowing has been carried out on 28 million hectares, or 69 percent of the area. With every passing day more units are going out to turn fall-plowed fields; however, the pace of this work in a number of oblasts is also below last year's level.

The potato harvest is now one of the shock-work jobs in the country, and arable farmers are striving to make effective use of equipment. In the country as a whole, the average potato harvest is now higher than at the same time last year. The masters of the fields in the Baltic republics are obtaining weighty harvests. Thus, many arable farmers in Latvia and Estonia are now harvesting up to 200 and more quintals of tubers per hectare. Yields per hectare of potatoes in Belorussia are heavy.

The harvest is never easy, and the present one requires great skill from people, skillful labor organization, and strenuous efforts. The soil in many fields is wet from the rain and has become very compacted. Combines are turning the flattened earth with difficulty and the tubers are hard to separate. In order to prevent losses, a number of farms in the Moscow region are again dispatching diggers into excessively wet sectors. The upturned soil is allowed to dry out and, afterward, combines work along the upturned strips. Thanks to the two-phase method it has proved possible to use equipment more productively, reduce losses, and conduct work at a higher pace.

However, thought has not been given everywhere to ensuring precise organization of the work. For instance, work schedules started to be disrupted on a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Chernigov Oblast from the first days of mass tuber lifting. Delays in starting the harvest has also been permitted on many farms in Bryansk Oblast, and in the country as a whole, work rates in potato fields are somewhat lower than those outlined by the schedules. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 17 September tubers had been lifted on 1.3 million hectares on sovkhozes and kolkozes, or 43 percent of the planted area. This is less than at the same date last year. Specialists think that the lag in a number of regions can be explained by the tubers maturing later than last year, but that is not the whole story. Work is often held up by the poor preparation and unsatisfactory use of equipment. At the start of the harvest hundreds of combines were still out of order in Kalinin and Brest Oblasts, and the productivity of units is low on farms in Kaluga and Zhitomir Oblasts.

This is largely the result of failures on the pa[illegible]of the rayon agro-industrial associations' engineering services. It is important to [illegible]re rapidly increase the productivity of the vehicle pool.

During the harvest questions of the struggle against losses are always uppermost, which has particular relevance for potato growers. It often happens that a field has supposedly been harvested but if you look it is littered with tubers. This must not be tolerated. People's inspectors and "Komsomol searchlight" posts must more actively conduct the struggle against losses. Not a single participant in the harvest campaign must remain indifferent to instances of mismanagement.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CALLS FOR BETTER SEED PREPARATION

PM240959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1

["Topics of the Day" article by G. Zhinov, deputy chief of the USSR High Quality Seed Growing Production Association: "Seed for the Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] This year there have been some problems in a number of places with supplies of viable, regionalized, high-quality seed strains of kolkozes and sovkhozes. Vigorous steps have been taken everywhere to ensure the timely harvesting of seed plantations and to keep the harvest safe and sound. Consequently, many farms in southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Volga area have managed to secure full seed stocks.

The same cannot be said of a number of oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where the time for sowing winter crops coincides with harvest work. Here it is very important to have a complete carry-over stock of high-quality seed, but frequently, plans for laying them in are not being fulfilled. Such seed is extremely scarce in Kaluga, Orel, Rayazan, Smolensk, and Tula Oblasts, which has necessitated bringing seed in from other republics to make up stocks; many farms have been forced to sow freshly harvested seed that has not been allowed to ripen fully after harvesting. All this results in a reduction in the winter crop harvest.

It is the duty of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists to take all the requisite steps to create reliable carry-over stocks everywhere. It is important now to exploit all available opportunities for replenishing stocks of quality seed. The correct procedure is to conduct interfarm exchange, to obtain seed that is lacking from state resources, and to use the seed-cleaning facilities of specialized farms.

Current data supplied by state seed inspectors shows that the process of laying in, cleaning, and testing winter crop seed is not fast enough on many farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Moldavia. Some of the stocks on farms in Kalinin, Gorkiy, and Perm Oblasts and the Morodovian and Chuvash ASSR's are failing to test because of impurities. It is necessary to eliminate these shortcomings and take steps to ensure that all seed is of high-quality. The work cannot be regarded as finished if the seed has only been brought up to third-class standard. It must be first-class. It must be remembered that sowing poor seed is not compensated for by an increased sowing norm. Numerous data provided by scientific research establishments shows that grain with reduced germinative vigor does not provide good shoots and a big harvest. The seed must be put in warm air driers or forced ventilation installations.

Local agro-industrial associations and scientific research establishments must ensure the prompt preparation of elite and original seed and correct distribution to specialized seed-growing units and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with a view to the planned alteration and renewal of strains.